





# 'Exempt students from security of tenure'

by Peter David

The Government was urged this week to exempt students from the security of tenure provisions of the 1974 Rent Act in order to increase the amount of furnished accommodation available for rent.

Mr Norman St John-Stevens, MP, the Opposition spokesman on education, made the point at a conference on student housing organized by the North East London Polytechnic. He said: "The renting of private accommodation—usually flats—is becoming increasingly popular with students, and increasingly hard to find. The 1974 Rent Act, as we all know, has had a disastrous effect on the supply of lettings for the single and the mobile and for students."

He called on the Government to revise the Act so that students could be exempted under a scheme where student lettings were registered by polytechnics and universities.

The Government had already proposed such a scheme but dropped it when it received only a "lukewarm" response, he said. "I strongly urged them to reconsider. Private rented furnished accommodation is largely suited to student needs. The private sector must not be allowed to move out of their reach. A registration scheme should be introduced at the earliest opportunity."

Mr St John-Stevens also called on local authorities and the National Union of Students to cooperate in the formation of proper student housing policies. He criticized local authorities which were unwilling to assume responsibility for student housing and left the problems to the local university or polytechnic. This attitude must change. Local authorities should be prepared to treat student accommodation in a rational way by identifying the need, establishing how far it is being met and reviewing their policies to find out how students could be housed without jeopardizing the well-being of other groups", he said.

Local authorities could not afford to construct purpose-built accommodation for students, he said, but

could take the initiative by leasing old or undesirable council property to students. Students could also be allowed to use council's short-life housing, but the number of units available was limited.

The National Union of Students, too, could play a bigger part by setting up Scandinavian-style housing associations, where buildings are handed over to students who manage them and supervise the repayment of loans themselves.

Quoting from a report showing that in autumn 1976 less than half of full-time university students in Great Britain were in halls of residence and that the situation in polytechnics was far worse, Mr St John-Stevens said the Robbins recruitment target that two-thirds of all future intake should be accommodated in halls of residence was becoming increasingly impracticable.

He went on: "Continuation on the capital allocations of the University Grants Committee mean that no extra money will be available in the foreseeable future for grant-aided residential halls of accommodation. Whatever financial resources

are available should be directed towards polytechnics."

He rejected the idea of solving the accommodation crisis by forcing more students to live at home.



Mr Norman St John-Stevens

# Surprise over increased demand for graduates

by Simon Midgley

The high demand for graduates in Britain's universities and polytechnics, according to a new report of the University Grants Committee, is not what it seems. The flow of job vacancies for new graduates was not as strong as it appeared to be, and the private industry may be over-represented in the demand.

Despite gloomy government forecasts the overall demand for graduates had not fallen in January but its certain appearance to be moving to expected requirements.

"At the time most people are taking their degrees the employers wishing to employ in the unit's vacancy market total of openings there were the highest for three years since the recession began."

Although competition for among those reading arts subjects has been tougher than in the past, the supply of electrical, mechanical and chemical engineering graduates has again exceeded the demand.

Generally, the report says the prospects for any young man trying to break into the market today are "unsettlingly daunting."

A particularly significant feature in demand for those specially equipped to provide services to management, industry and commerce—namely, programming, systems and development—was the demand for graduates in these areas.

There are also signs that the demand for industrial and social sciences has been a little weaker than it has been in the past. The report says that the demand for graduates in these areas is "moderately strong."

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# Grants system threatens universities v-c warns

by Jane Peinmann

The whole university system could collapse next year unless the Government changes its policy on grants, according to the vice-chancellor of Lancaster University.

Mr Charlie Carter, in his thirteen-month annual report to the university, said: "The university is already planning for a substantial deficit in 1977-78 which could well exceed £2,000,000. It could not expect to be able to repeat a deficit of this size the following year, when the size of the grant was expected to fall."

With unchanged Government policies, we would therefore face some very difficult decisions in the spring and summer of 1978. How we are to meet this deficit is a matter which will be decided by the Government and the University Council.

In spite of uncertainty, financial stringency and grossly inadequate pay, there had been some student growth in 1977-78. In fact the 1977 undergraduate intake was the largest so far and exceeded the most optimistic estimates.

He said that throughout the years of increasing financial difficulty since 1973, growth in numbers had been substantial. One reason was the savings made by the administration of the university education over the past few years.

Since 1973 at constant prices they had been of the order of 20 per cent. The cost per student at 1976-77 prices had fallen from £2,030 to an estimated £1,673. In 1977-78 the projected saving would be £1,550.

Mr Carter warned that the scope for "productivity increases" in education was limited and could not continue much beyond 1980.

# Challenge of engineering emphasized

by Simon Midgley

The present habit of engineering education, in its "unilateral" and "unilateral" approach, is being challenged by the engineering community. The engineer of the future would have to be "broadly educated" and "multi-disciplinary" and "multi-disciplinary".

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# Keswick governors discuss academic aspects of merger

The future of Keswick Hall College of Education at Keswick, one of the oldest of the Church of England colleges, is to be discussed next week. Its governors are meeting next Tuesday to discuss the academic implications of incorporation in the University of East Anglia.

Last Wednesday the senate of the university considered the academic implications of the proposal.

In January, as part of her proposals for the reorganisation of higher education in East Anglia, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said that discussion on details of the merger should proceed on the basis of a reduced teacher training provision of 400 places.

A spokesman for the UEA said this week: "If the senate and the governors are satisfied about the academic implications then talks will go ahead on the financial and other implications of the merger."

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# Better deal on sandwich student fees urged

Students on sandwich courses should be exempted from paying fees during periods of industrial training, Dr Clifford Butler, vice-chancellor of Loughborough University, said last week.

In a letter to Mrs Williams, the Secretary of State for Education, Butler criticised the present ruling by the University Grants Committee that students should be charged during their industrial placements had caused "considerable hardship" for self-financed students who received no local authority awards.

The letter goes on: "In these times of cost limits we cannot afford to forgo, this fee for all sandwich students and we do not feel able to give blanket exemption to self-financing students. We intend, however, to offer assistance on a generous scale to self-financing students already here who may unexpectedly find themselves facing severe hardship."

Dr Butler called on Mrs Williams to give special encouragement to sandwich courses by waiving fees and meeting the full cost of the courses through UGC funds.

A UGC spokesman said the issue of sandwich students was likely to be part of a review into university grants and fee income being undertaken in cooperation with the Treasury and the Department of Education and Science.

# Wolfenden takes up cudgels for voluntary organizations

by Maggie Richards

The Wolfenden committee has urged educational institutions training doctors, social workers and local and central government officials to emphasize the role of voluntary organizations.

The committee's report on the future of voluntary organizations, published this week, says the committee gained the impression that the voluntary sector receives at best "cautious treatment" from most courses for professional and administrative staff. It says how university courses in social administration and social work have separate specialists to deal with the voluntary area.

The report does recognize that the dearth of teaching on the voluntary sector can be attributed in part to the lack of published research and the absence of regular statistical reports.

It calls for a centre to specialise in the study of voluntary organizations, though admitting it may be difficult to find the necessary funds at present. It says the weakness of teaching in the voluntary sector may also be due to general scepticism about its potential.

The sector was considered significant enough, it would be found there was already sufficient material on which to base introductory courses. We urge training institutions to take more account, in future course planning, of the need to prepare their students for collaboration with voluntary organizations, and to give the subject a prominent place in their curriculum."

The report recommends direct government funding to strengthen the role of local interagency or co-ordinating bodies, such as councils of voluntary service and resource centres.

It points out that if this proposal is accepted a more specific demand for training will result from the convergence of these interagency bodies.

There was a strong case for building up in-service training courses and for encouraging a small number of universities and polytechnics to give more sustained support in this field.

Though it supports direct funding for interagency bodies, through the Department of the Environment, the report comes down solidly against the formation of an overall funding organisation similar to the University Grants Committee.

Greater partnership in voluntary organizations by young people, is foreseen, both by those in full-time education and those who are jobless. A relatively large untapped potential for volunteers to be recruited from outside the recently-revised is also identified.

The Government is urged to review the contributions of the three main providers in the social services sector: statutory authorities, voluntary organizations, and a network of informal care provided by families, friends and neighbours. The work of the latter two should be substantially expanded and strengthened.

The Future of Voluntary Organisations—Report of the Wolfenden Committee, published by Croom Helm, St John's Road, London, SW11. £6.50. Paperback £2.95.

# Reading don's housing post

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# NUS rejects 'Robin Hood' idea for overseas students' fees

Proposals to waive the fees of more than 75 per cent of the overseas students in Britain from 1979 have received a mixed welcome from the National Union of Students.

Under the scheme, now being debated by a number of government departments, the Department of Education and Science would supplement by £120 million the fees award scheme operated by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

The extended scholarship scheme would be controlled through three funds: a Third World programme designed to reverse the decline in the number of students from poorer countries; a scheme administered by leading academics offering scholarships to "academically able" refugees and dissidents from abroad; and an exchange programme with advanced countries.

In a policy document for discussion at their annual conference next month, the NUS welcomes the proposals. But it rejects the "Robin Hood" notion of paying for the new scheme by charging the rest of the students for the full economic rate of more than £2,000 a year.

The paper goes on: "We reject the entrepreneurial assumption inherent in such a conception, whereby British education would be packaged and sold commercially to the wealthier and the oil-rich. It would be divisive for the student body, setting apart the £4,000 a

# Zionism issue soft-pedalled

Unless there is strong support for an emergency resolution, the National Union of Students will not declare the Middle East directly at its annual conference in Blackpool next week.

At a pre-conference meeting over the weekend delegates decided against giving priority to controversial matters on Zionism and Palestine. But the issues are likely to be raised as part of a major constitutional debate in which the NUS executive will seek powers to suspend member unions which restrict the activities of Zionist or Jewish societies.

The number of such unions is small. Mr Moshe Foreman, spokesman for the Union of Jewish Students, said that three out of six universities and polytechnics which had refused money and facilities to pro-Israel societies had reversed their decisions. The remaining unions were the Polytechnic of North London, the North East London Polytechnic and the School of Oriental and African Studies.

"Most have come out strongly against the demands for Zionist resolutions," Mr Foreman said. In a routing check the UJS estimated that 24 unions had passed moderate or pro-Israel resolutions, and 10 anti-Zionist motions.

A large number have passed resolutions condemning the banning of Jewish societies. Cambridge Students' Union has mandated its delegates to the NUS conference in support of the executive in its bid to suspend those which do.

At the University, the union has voted to uphold the right of the Jewish Society to support Israel.



Visitors examine one of the exhibits at the London College of Furniture this week. The exhibition includes examples of the college's work in furniture, furnishings, musical instruments, toys and equipment for the disabled.

# More help for disabled urged

Integration of the disabled into the community can only take place if the education service plays a major role. This was the recommendation of a report published by the Queen's University Students' Association last week.

It was more important, said a speaker in the final discussion session, to break down prejudices than merely to break down physical barriers. For example, many universities had no criteria for accepting disabled students, though the same study has revealed that polytechnics had a better record for admitting the handicapped.

A social worker, Mr David Adams, doubted whether the disabled grasped the opportunities increasingly available to them. Advice on integrating disabled students into college life came from Miss Jimo D'Arcy, student services officer with the London College of Furniture. She deplored the practice of separate classes for the handicapped.

# Sir David awarded Buchanan medal

Sir David Evans has been awarded the Buchanan Medal by the Royal Society for his leading role in the standardization and safety control of vaccines.

Sir David is now at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology to the University of Oxford and was formerly Director of the National Institute of Biological Standards and Control and emeritus professor of bacteriology and immunology at the University of London.

The medal will be presented by the president of the Royal Society at the anniversary meeting of the society next Wednesday.

# Hotel levy cut

The Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board has granted exemption from the training levy to another 240 employers. This brings exemptions to 600 and amounts to a £3,449,049 reduction in income.

# Understanding better between poly governors and directors

The chairman of the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics said this week there had been no misunderstanding between the majority of polytechnic governors and directors.

Speaking after a private informal forum of representatives of both groups to discuss issues of mutual concern, Dr Arthur Sudders said that the occasion had served to emphasize common ground. It was staged in an attempt to increase mutual understanding between the CDP and polytechnic governors.

The meeting followed an abortive move to strengthen the collective voice of polytechnics by setting up a national association of governors. Many governing bodies are concerned that increasing intervention by local authorities in polytechnic affairs will weaken autonomy.

The attempt to create a third force to counter this growing power collapsed after the Council of Local Education Associations and the CDP both made it clear that they would not welcome any new body. Representatives from only 13 of the 30 polytechnics attended a seminar to discuss a draft constitution. Criticism was, however, expressed at the

# Imperial's research grants reach record £1.3m

Research grants and contracts accepted by the Imperial College of Science and Technology in the month of October totalled over £1.3m—an all-time record.

They included £144,550 from the Science Research Council for new research on flow analysis under Professor D. B. Spalding, Dr A. S. C. Ma and Dr W. M. P. of the department of mechanical engineering, £59,781 from the Department of Energy for new research in the strength of shell elements in offshore structures under Dr J. Dowling, department of civil engineering, and £59,720 from the Wellcome Trust for new research on tremorogenic mycotoxins and neurological disorders under Dr P. Mantle and Dr H. P. Droyford of the departments of chemistry.

Other grants included £41,232 from the Agricultural Research Council for continuing research on insect physiology under Professor A. D. Lees, Dr J. D. Moorhouse and Dr J. S. Kennedy of the department of zoology, and applied entomology, and £21,294 from the Wellcome Trust for new research on the ecology and taxonomy of sandflies.

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# DES delegates some spending powers

Further education establishments will no longer need the approval of the Secretary of State for Education and Science for buying, renting or leasing equipment costing under £10,000.

The new scheme, described in a Department of Education and Science circular, is designed to simplify and speed up the purchase of equipment by further education colleges.

It will also give greater responsibility to local education authorities whose approval is necessary—in view of the control of capital expenditure by local authorities set out in the recent Lyfield report on local government finance. (Circular 13/77 Approval of Equipment Purchases at Establishments of Further Education).

# Sir Walter's Scots lament for recurrent education

Too much money is spent on initial education, which is no longer an adequate preparation for a whole career, Sir Walter Perry, vice-chancellor of the Open University, said this week.

Sir Walter gave the keynote address this week at a four-day seminar on recurrent education. Monitored by the Scottish Education Department and the Department of Education and Science, the seminar was held at Stirling University College of Education, Glasgow.

Sir Walter said there was agreement among almost everyone interviewed that there was a need for recurrent education. The scope was that almost nothing had been done.

Recurrent education had been bedevilled by the problem of semantics from the beginning. So much was included in our definition that it looked as if we were doing a great deal. He did not believe we were doing that at all.

Sir Walter argued that we had not yet begun to study the real problems in the education and training fields, although devoting very large resources to expanding initial education after compulsory schooling. He argued as a preparation for a whole career, it followed that what should be sought was an expansion of post-initial education

# Curriculum unit starts its first investigation

An inquiry into the basis of curriculum for young people covering full-time further education without a clear academic or vocational commitment, is one of the first projects of the newly created Further Education Curriculum Review and Development Unit.

Other programmes will involve the preparation of guidelines for Vocational Preparation pilot schemes promoted by the Department of Education and Science and the Training Services Agency. The unit will also participate in the development of curricula associated with work experience for the Manpower Services Commission Youth Opportunities Programme.

In addition the unit has commissioned papers on vocational preparation and aspects of curricula for young people and is at present negotiating research projects in the change from education to employment.

# RSA appoints new examinations secretary

Mr Robert Chantry-Price has been appointed Secretary to the Examinations Board of the Royal Society of Arts, a major examining body in business, science and languages, ranging from elementary to post-graduate.

Mr Chantry-Price, who will start his new job in January, is currently Chief Examinations Officer to the Local Government Training Board. He was previously an Assistant Registrar at the University of Nottingham and an Administrative Assistant at the University of Hull.

Agod 34, he is married with two children, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1968.

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# Tory students to strive against racialism

by Peter Davill

The Federation of Conservative Students, which claims to represent 16,000 students in 230 associations, has begun its first-ever campaign against racialism and the National Front.

Launching the campaign at the London School of Economics last week, Mr David Wilks, chairman of the federation, said that the Conservative Party might not have given racialism sufficient attention in the past.

He went on: "Conservatives will not sit complacently by while groups such as the National Front gather strength. We have learnt the lessons of prowar Germany and we acknowledge our moral duty to respond."

But he said that the FCS opposed the National Union of Students' existing policy of denying a platform to racist and fascist speakers.

"This policy, we believe, has racialised any campaign against racialism in the student world for many years. It has played directly into the hands of the National Front and has been used as a justification by the ultra-left for the violence at Lewisham and Ladywood."

Among the measures the FCS will advocate are special training in multiracial education for teachers and the reorientation of the curriculum to cater for a multiracial society.

Mr William Whitelaw, MP, the opposition spokesman on home affairs, pledged Shadow Cabinet support for the students' campaign. But he said that while it was important to make no concessions to racial or religious discrimination, neither must we treat arrogantly the genuine anxieties many people feel about having to absorb in a relatively brief period people from very different cultures.

Mr Peter Ashby, deputy president of the NUS, welcomed the Conservative students' campaign. He added: "The FCS appear largely to have adopted the principles already accepted in the NUS's own campaign. We do regard the FCS as having an important part to play in the national student campaign against racialism, and we are particularly pleased that they have accepted the need to develop multiracial curricula for our schools."

The FCS campaign was greeted with less enthusiasm, however, by Mr Graham Mather, editor of a new Monday Club magazine entitled *Tory Student*.

Mr Mather, an ardent lower-middle class Tory, said: "The Monday Club would like to see the race relations industry disbanded because it is a waste of money." He also criticized the "pretty peculiar" policies on legalized drugs and abortion-demand adopted by the FCS.

# L.e.a. representation increased on young unemployed boards

by Patricia Santinelli

One small concession to local education authority representation has been made by the Manpower Services Commission in its much criticized decision, confirmed last week, to run the £16m programme for unemployed young people through 28 Area Boards.

Explaining the arrangements for the programme, to be launched in January and reviewed every 12 to 18 months, Mr Richard O'Brien, chairman of the MSC, said that where areas were covered by an exceptionally large number of L.e.a.s, as in London, Manchester and several counties, L.e.a. membership would be increased to three instead of the proposed two. In each case the education authority member on the board would be the chief education officer of one L.e.a. covered by it.

Other members are to be an independent chairman, two employers, two trade unions and one representative of voluntary organizations, and one chairman of a district manpower committee. It is hoped that appointments to the boards will be completed by the end of the year.

Each area board is to have its own budget and funds will be allocated in proportion to the number of young unemployed people under 25 in each L.e.a. area. Boards are to be responsible for approving and initiating individual projects, while in each area office teams under link officers will be responsible for the development of opportunities of all kinds, including those provided by L.e.a.s.

Mr O'Brien emphasised the importance of projects developed through local groups below the level of area boards, such as committees formed by individual L.e.a.s. Equally important was the contribution of other groups in bringing forward ideas and providing direct communication with young people.

He also put much emphasis on the role of employers, trade unions and principal careers officers to ensure the success of the programme. The latter have, however, not been given full membership of boards but have been granted the right to attend meetings.

The MSC proposals have been welcomed by Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment. He said the organization which he and the MSC had agreed upon showed that they considered involvement of local level in the planning and operation of the programme to be essential to its success.

"I cannot emphasize enough that this is not a vehicle for creating jobs for civil servants—it is about creating job opportunities for young people. However, organizations like Youth Aid, and some MPs, have expressed doubt that the commission proposals and organization will successfully reflect local activities and needs.

# FE cooperation urged

The Youth Opportunities Programme will not succeed without the cooperation of the further education service, Mr Geoffrey Holland, director of special programmes in the Manpower Services Commission has warned.

"I hope that the further education service will use the opportunities that the programme presents for providing further education for all; not in the form of ready-made solutions, but by devising experimental and imaginative kinds of offerings", Mr Holland said at a conference on the Holland Report, organized by the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education.

If the programme failed to meet the needs of unemployed young people by developing new kinds of provision, there would be a backlash. He admitted that a minority of the programme would not get jobs when they came out.

The setting up of informal networks of local people was far more important in securing the objec-

# A-V 'gadgets' mentality criticised

by Simon Midgley

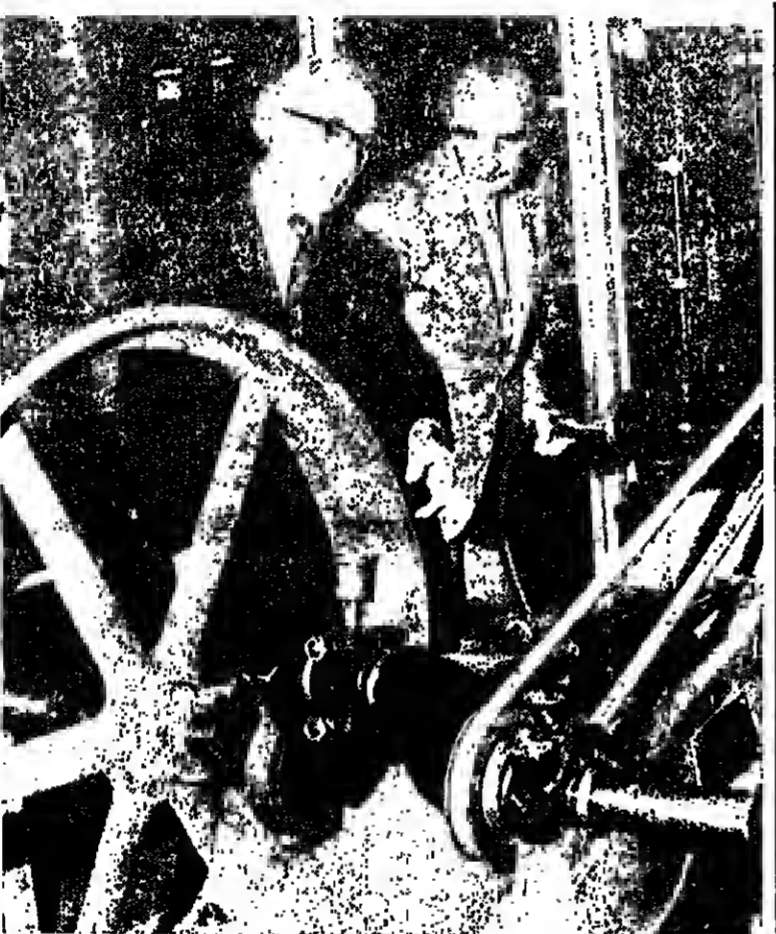
A plea for the intelligent use of teaching aids was made at the twelfth Standing Conference in Educational Development Service in Polytechnics, at Sheffield last week.

Dr Vida Carver, academic coordinator for health and social welfare courses in the Open University, was delivering the opening address at the meeting, convened to investigate teaching and learning in health studies departments.

About 60 lecturers and teachers in polytechnics, universities and public service health departments were taking part in the first of the standing conference's new "joint" gatherings designed to explore the needs of one particular discipline. This one was to discuss new teaching ideas and materials that could be used in the training of nurses, physiotherapists and other paramedical personnel.

It was no use, Dr Carver said, simply adopting a "gadgets" approach to the use, for example, of audio-visual material. Thought must be devoted to the how and when, the philosophy of using educational technology.

"It is not simply a matter of hav-



Professor Paul Matthews, left, vice-chancellor of Both University, and Dr William Darlington, managing director of Slothor & Pitt Ltd, of Both the university on permanent loan. The large of the two machine was built by the firm in 1866 for demonstration at the Paris International Exhibition. The smaller had a long working life as a pump in the Royal National Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases, Bath.

# Transition projects seek EEC money

The Department of Education and Science is seeking financial support from the EEC for two projects on the transition from school to working life. The projects, part of a programme agreed last November by the education ministers of the Nine, will be in London and Sheffield.

The Inner London Education Authority will conduct a joint experiment in curriculum development between school and further education. It will try out a "bridging" programme already tested on a small scale in a pre-pilot phase last year, aimed at offering a fresh start to pupils thought to be under-achieving during their last year at secondary school.

"Eight ILGA schools and five further education colleges will take part. A group of 15 pupils will be selected in each school.

In Sheffield this project will have the same general aims and will provide for 14 or more in each of three neighbouring comprehensive schools.

Formal approval for the first representative and responsible local and area boards to administer the programme.

# Postal approval for student voice vote

A vote by Oxford University congregation earlier this month in favour of allowing students to speak at meetings of congregation has been supported by a postal vote.

The resolution was originally submitted by Mr John Bamford, principal of Lincoln College, and was supported by Lord Bullock, master of St Catherine's College.

Lord Bullock said that if the congregation wanted people to behave responsibly then they must give them the chance to do so.

But the postal vote was called after Sir Rex Richards, vice-chancellor of the university, announced that the hebdomadal council had decided there should be a postal vote to give members of congregation a chance of expressing their opinion.

The resolution sent out was "that this House approves the proposal that any junior member may for an experimental period of two years speak at meetings of congregation, provided that the chairman may at his discretion terminate a debate on the floor of the House and proceed to the final speeches and the taking of a vote." It was carried by 534 to 413 votes.

# Media theory and practice for discussion

A major presentation by the Independent Television Corporation of programmes produced resource material for media and will be a feature of the educational field in developing media studies.

The meeting, at City United on December 9, reflects the aims of the MSA—the media practitioners to journalists, broadcasting and the work of the educational field in developing media studies.

In addition to the television presentation, there will be a news section and a section which the main speakers will be Brian MacArthur, boss of the BBC, and Alan Ferry, editor of BBC television news, and Neil Wulton, one of the editors of *News and More* on the radio. Formerly with the Glasgow and communications of Colson, London.

Mr Philip Kendrick, chairman of the association, head of communication studies at Manchester University and himself a former BBC man, says: "This meeting represents clearly the role of the MSA in time to bring together the practitioners and the educationalists although in some individual cases they may be one and the same."

"Just there has been a lot of criticism about people who do not understand the pressures on the news editors. We are bringing the news editors and their critics together to promote better understanding."

The meeting will run from 10 am to 4 pm. Anyone interested in attending is invited to contact Tom Walsh, director of journalism studies at City United, or Philip Radcliffe at Manchester.

# Liberals oppose overseas quota

Attempts to limit access of overseas students to British universities through a quota system were strongly opposed by the Liberal Party, Mr Alan Clark, MP, education spokesman, said last week.

He told a meeting of the party's national committee in London that the Liberal Party was opposed to any such quota system, and that the party would support a resolution to that effect.

He went on to say that the party would support a resolution to that effect, and that the party would support a resolution to that effect.

# Drive to fight apartheid through 'shares power'

from Michael Binyan

WASHINGTON

The University of Minnesota is to use its stock holdings to encourage integration in South Africa. The Board of Regents, predicting an increase in student activism over the university's investment in firms doing business in South Africa, has voted to initiate a "shares power" campaign to break down apartheid.

Dr Peter Magrath, the university President, has asked the heads of 50 American colleges and universities "to go on the offensive on this issue". The resolutions will support the so-called Sullivan Statement, which calls on firms to work with the Rev Leon Sullivan in a number of the board of directors of General Motors.

Mr Donald Brown, Minnesota's vice-president for finance, has pledged about \$3,500,000 in the university. In the past three years individual gifts of securities in these firms to the university have amounted to \$18,900,000.

"Exclusion of company securities from other than financial criteria creates doubts as to whether the group of students calling for complete divestiture of university holdings in companies supporting the South African regime.

The Sullivan Statement went to the board with the support of the Committee for Social Responsibility in Investments, a staff-student group studying ways the university can call attention to social issues through the companies in which it has shares.

The question of investment in South Africa has been particularly acute on the West Coast. In the past year there have been large demonstrations at Stanford University and the University of California.

# Priming the numbers game

Four mathematicians have won an award from the Mathematics Association of America for trucking down one of the most elusive queries in the history of the subject—the formula to describe the set of prime numbers.

Emminent mathematicians of the last century said it did not exist. A Russian prodigy proved it did and Dr James Jones and three fellow researchers found it.

"The prime numbers are a very difficult set to describe mathematically because their occurrence is very irregular," Dr Jones said. There are long gaps in the series of primes and only composite numbers, and there are also mysterious "twin primes" pairs like 5, 7, and 101, 103. This sort of uneven distribution occurs even in the highest numbers.

Formulae have previously been developed but Dr Jones is the first to develop one using a polynomial, the most elementary of mathematical functions and one requiring only a knowledge of basic arithmetic to be understood. A polynomial is any series of numbers and variables, combined by addition, subtraction and multiplication.

"Although the polynomial is almost comically simple to state, it describes something as complex as the set of prime numbers," Dr Jones said. In devising the formula he took inspiration from the work of a Russian mathematician who in 1971, at the age of 21, proved that the formula did exist.

# Energy education unit to be set up

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is to set up an energy and education action centre within the next two months. Dr Wilton Anderson has been nominated to head it.

The centre's activities will follow the recommendations of the federal Interagency Committee on Education, President Carter's central coordinating body for education programmes throughout the federal government. The committee is chaired by Mary Berry, Assistant Secretary for Education.

Its activities will include serving as an information centre on energy and education; providing technical assistance to schools on energy standards, projects and funding; supporting the training of energy and environmental experts; and supporting local citizens' initiatives through state agencies.

# California tightens entry rules

from our own correspondent

WASHINGTON

Seven American Indian languages—Northern Cheyenne, Blackfoot, Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Kiowa and Seminole—have been added this year to the 13 languages available for study under the bilingual education fellowship programme funded by the American government.

At 42 universities in 16 states, 677 candidates for masters and doctoral degrees will study in one of the 20 languages to expand the training of bilingual education teachers. The scheme is part of a major effort by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to fulfil its obligations to provide proper bilingual education where needed across the country.

The Office of Bilingual Education provided \$4m to support the fellowships. The one-year awards take into account the costs and the recipient's circumstances.

To take part in the programme, colleges and universities must be selected by the Office of Education before the fellowships are awarded. This is the first year that programmes were approved for more than a year, with 23 of the 42 universities approved for two and three years.

Fellows receive their graduate degrees in such traditional areas as educational administration and curriculum and instruction. At the same time they specialize or become regular admissions standards.

In approving the proposal the Board of Regents took a step to protect the admission of minority students by commissioning a study of the effects of broadening the special undergraduate admissions programme to include 5 per cent of the entering freshmen class. At present the university can select 4 per cent of its freshmen from a total of 13,000 who were admitted and subsequently enrolled at California would have been ineligible.

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# Bakke discrimination case takes further legal turn

The parties in the controversial Bakke case—the Supreme Court case—the "reverse discrimination"—have now given additional information to the court on how their positions are affected by the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

The University of California, which Allan Bakke is accusing of unconstitutional discrimination against him, maintains that the 1964 Act does not authorize Mr Bakke to bring a suit. It also said Mr Bakke had not complied with the law's requirements to exhaust administrative remedies before turning to the courts.

Mr Bakke's lawyer said Title VI of the 1964 Act—the section that prohibits discrimination "on the ground of race, colour, or national origin" by any agency receiving federal government money—was violated when it refused to admit Mr Bakke but admitted 16 less academically qualified blacks.

And the government, in the person of Mr Wade McCree, Solicitor General, argued that although Mr Bakke was free to sue

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# Bilingual programme expands to 20 languages

from our own correspondent

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# Gene critics slow down campaign

WASHINGTON

Proponents of federal legislation to control "gene splicing" experiments have now accepted that no Bill will get through Congress this year. But they are still hoping for action early in 1978.

Senator Edward Kennedy has withdrawn support from his own Senate Bill to establish a national commission to regulate recombinant DNA research. A highly successful lobbying effort by scientists persuaded him that early focus on the technique was greatly exaggerated and that there was no need to rush into restrictive legislation.

But Senator Paul Raker, a Democrat from Florida, is pressing ahead with his law sweeping regulatory Bill he is sponsoring in the House of Representatives.

All the scientists who testified at the hearings agreed that guidelines which are already applied to research funded by the government's National Institute of Health need to be extended to commercial and industrial laboratories.

Scientists at the University of California at San Francisco admitted to the senators that they had violated the National Institutes guidelines by using biological materials which they knew had not been floolly approved for gene splicing experiments.

The hearings provided further evidence of the speed at which genetic engineering is progressing. Witnesses described work by the San Francisco group in making bacteria produce large quantities of the human brain hormone somatostatin. They applied an artificial gene for somatostatin production into the bacterial DNA, with genetic instructions to "turn it on".

Somatostatin, which was discovered five years ago, may or may not become useful clinically in its own right, but the experiment demonstrates the immense power of the new technology: the complete genetic information about the important product of an animal cell can apparently be transferred to bacteria and cause the microbes to produce an identical chemical.

# Ancillary strike hampers Yale

Yale University has been hit by an ancillary strike over a pay claim. There is no sign of a resumption of negotiations.

The strike, involving 1,400 employees, is over the terms of a new three-year contract. The university is offering a pay rise of up to 22 per cent over the next three years: the union wants double that amount. The university, with a deficit this year of \$6m, says it cannot afford any more.

At the beginning of the strike students and teachers were almost unanimous in condemning the union's action, but opinion now seems to be wavering to them. A student support committee has attended more than 400 people at a recent protest meeting, and a petition calling for abolition of the dispute has gathered more than 2,300 signatures.

Such strikes are nothing new at Yale. There was one in 1968, 1971 and 1974—the last three times the contract has come up for renewal. The last one lasted 69 days.



# France Union begins campaign against budget cuts

from Guy Neavo  
A major offensive against government cuts in the higher education budget is under way by the National Union of French Students (UNEF). The left-wing union, which has the largest and most active student organizations in France, is mounting a two-pronged attack. The first involves a sustained campaign against reductions in student living standards and the second involves the reform of second-cycle studies which embrace third and fourth years at university.

There are plenty of munitions to hand. Official estimates reckon that a student needs around 1,100 francs (£281 a month) to make ends meet. A survey carried out last year by UNEF showed that 46 per cent of those polled had less than 600 francs a month on which to live. Only a quarter were above the official minimum.

In addition, government guidelines say rent increases should be no more than 5 per cent in 1977, yet in October some student residences in the Paris region upped their rents by 10 per cent and provincial universities are expected to follow suit.

# Republic of Ireland Degree and entrance mix-ups mark new session

from Paul McGill  
DUBLIN  
Student unions have been involved in a series of brushes with the authorities as the academic year has got under way.

At this month's conferring of degrees at Thomond College of Education, Limerick, for example, a former students' union president disclosed on the platform and refused to shake hands with the vice-chancellor of the National University of Ireland as a protest on behalf of graduates who had been forced to accept NUI degrees against their will.

The students' union at the college has consistently favoured the validation of degrees by the National Council for Educational Awards, which conferred the 1975 degrees after receiving special permission from the Ministry of Education. The graduates involved had been left in the lurch after the then coalition government stripped the NCEA of its degree-awarding powers at the end of 1974.

The college courses were later scrutinized on behalf of the NUI by University College, Cork, but a further dispute over the title of the degrees delayed the conferring of 1976 and 1977 qualifications until this month. Students and members of the college's governing body wanted a BEd or BSc but the degree given was a BEd.

# South Africa Black medical studies boost

from Martin Feinstein  
CAPE TOWN  
With the opening of South Africa's first medical school for blacks three months away, the government has reversed its decision to stonewall black medical students studying in white universities.

Until recently, the government ruled that black medical students were to be gradually phased out of the University of Natal Medical School—the only faculty in the country solely for blacks—as well as medical schools at the Witwatersrand, where limited numbers of black and coloured students have study permits.

The ruling, which was to link up with the opening of the Medical University of South Africa (Medunsa) at Garamak, near Pretoria, specified that no further first-year students would be admitted in 1978, and that by 1983 black students would only be permitted to study at Medunsa. As part of the government plan, only 40 first-year

# Italy Financial incentives proposed to study 'useful' subjects

from Uli Schmeitzer  
ROME  
The Italian government is planning a financial bill to lure university freshmen to those faculties whose graduates are most needed in the country's future economic programme.

By offering money incentives to students who enrol in so-called "useful" faculties, it hopes to reduce chronic congestion in the traditionally most popular courses of medicine and jurisprudence.

The plan could also be the first academic step towards a solution to the job prospects of Italy's graduates. With 1,000,000 graduates officially unemployed, the fact that 60 per cent of work is a key cause of the country's growing student unrest.

# On the other hand

## The old work-load

In academics' work as hard now as in the nineteenth century? Mr Anthony Kearney of Woodstock, Oxford, doubts it, and cites as evidence our own Don's diary with which this column alternates fortnightly.

"One valuable function of Don's diary", he wrote in it, "is that it provides fascinating details about academic working habits. Today's professors seem to spend most of their time on the phone or in meetings. Earlier professors were always in the classroom."

To illustrate his point he has compiled a diary for October 1916 based on the timetable of John Curran Collins, erstwhile professor of English at Birmingham University. It reads:

Monday: At 10.30, 11.30, 12.30 to 1.30 lecture at the university, 5.30 essay class.  
Tuesday: University 11.30 to 1.30, 5.30 lecture on De Quincey, 8.30 lecture on Shakespeare at Town Hall at midnight.  
Wednesday: At 9.20, 10.30, 11.30, 12.30 lecture at university, (Dull isn't it?) 7.30 lecture on Shakespeare at Wolverhampton.  
Thursday: 10.30 to 11.30 at university, 11.45 train in London (AHH! the long weekend!) Lunch with an actress, appear on chat show, get overworked at publisher's party? But no lectures on Tennyson and Shakespeare.

Friday: 9 to 10 lecture on Lord Melbourne (Wimbledon), on 11.12 to 1.50 (South Kensington), on 2.30 to 3.30 (Belton Gardens) an "essay", 4.45 to 5.45 (Gunnerybury Lodge), on Ruskin, 8.15 to 9.15 (too tired to notice where he delivered this).  
Saturday: Lecture 11.45 to 12.45 on Victorian history (Brandsbury). Back to Birmingham for marking on Sunday.

This, Mr Kearney concludes triumphantly, "represents a formidable teaching programme, with administration done in between times. Do modern professors work as hard or as usefully?"

I do hope this does not lend a spate of worthy Don's diaries.

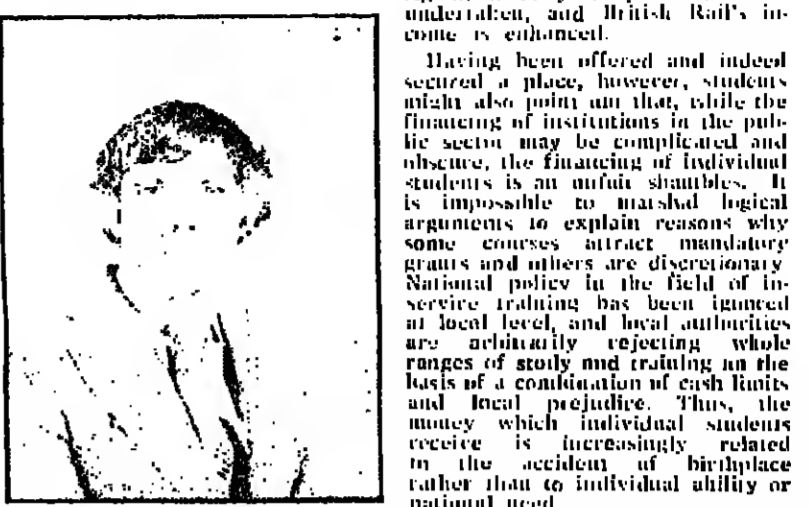
## The naked gape

Those of us fur whom going to the beach involves cosies and nuzzles and egg sandwiches and Thermos flasks and changing into swimming trunks beneath acres of head-to-toe tanning will have stopped in our tracks this week with the publication of *The Nude Beach* (Sage, £10) by Professor Jack D. Douglas.

We are, of course, all jointly aware that what is so growth-stimulatingly harmful about going out to beach with relatives is that it is all around one is the semi-clad world of public sexuality, wild on our land done it is all hard-boiled eggs and Uncle Jack in his boxer shorts and Aunt Nancy trying to encourage chavvies of "She'll be coming round the mountain when she comes".

But there is, it seems, a different way of doing things. Helped by two

# Into the maze or: Oakes and the students



James Porter

Much speculation is currently concentrated on the work of the Oakes committee on the financing and management of public sector higher education. The committee's work will to some extent reflect its composition. The pattern of membership is fairly familiar: nominees from the Secretary of State, the Committee of Local Education Authorities, from the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics, from the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, an additional college principal nominee and a member of the Welsh Joint Education Committee.

However, the potential and actual users of the education service which is to be managed have to be represented. It can hardly be argued that two or three such representatives set against the current membership of the Welsh Joint Education Committee, in fact, alter the whole balance of the committee. On the other hand, their presence might mean that discussions would focus on the urgent concerns of those for whom the service is provided.

For example, many aspiring students of higher education might reasonably ask whether there is a more economical and efficient way of managing their entry into higher education.

Universities are, of course, the best known route, with a single application form and a short list of tuitiated universities; a reference from the schools, and everything is in motion. However, many aspiring students are currently taking long and expensive journeys for their 20-minute lectures at universities in England, Scotland and Wales.

The purpose of the visit is often unclear, with the student uncertain as to whether he is choosing the university or the university is choosing him. Whatever the process, the outcome is the mysterious formulae of "the offer", straddling from the well-known rejection formula of three As at A level to the "come and join us" of two Es, with everything possible in between.

Such a procedure is baffling enough for the confident high-flyer operating under the guidance of an experienced and knowledgeable sixth-form tutor. It is bewildering for the majority of entrants who are less certain of their academic performance and who often receive conflicting advice.

Complicated though the application to university may be, for most students this is only the entrance to the maze. Two other routes stretch out before them: they lead to the polytechnics and to the newly emerging colleges of higher education. The procedure for applying to a polytechnic is different from a university, as each individual prospective student is contacted. There is now a basic application form but very wide variation in the information given about the polytechnics, and again the necessity for journeys to distant places followed by a second set of offers.

After universities and polytechnics, for the student who can still spare some time from his sixth form studies, who has done the necessary consumer research and application forms, and who has been accepted, there is the complicated business of application for one of the new colleges of higher education. This minority may already have made contact with the colleges of higher education because they are



# Australia Student body faces split-up

from William Purvis  
SYDNEY.  
Student pressures for a breakaway movement from the Australian Union of Students have received a boost with legislative action by the Western Australian Parliament.

The new Bill breaks the legal stranglehold of the AUS on affiliation fees paid by more than 20,000 students in the state.

It makes membership of AUS or any other "guild" organization voluntary and also bans student unions using fees for political bodies or causes.

# West Germany Fewer pupils want higher education

from Günther Kloss  
Only 72.7 per cent of the 197/80 pupils in their final year at grammar school in the Federal Republic wanted to go to higher education, the figure questioned in February of this year.

The figure, revealed in the latest of the annual surveys by the Federal Statistical Office, may be high by British standards. However, it does not apply in Germany where traditionally virtually all holders of their certificate go to university or college.

"The figure shows a decline of 5.5 per cent over the 1973-74 survey, but were it not for the fact that these still included the number of those who had opted for a second year of study, the percentage of those who definitely do not wish to enter higher education now stands at 10.4 per cent, again the highest recorded since 1957. It indicates a steady decline from 16 per cent in 1973 to 16.9 per cent in 1977.

# Greece Cultural centre for European affairs

from Marlo Moliano  
ATHENS  
Greece has set up a European Cultural Centre in Delphi as a contribution to the preservation and promotion of the common cultural elements that unite the peoples of Europe.

The centre, under the auspices of the Council of Europe, will open next year. It will be housed in two buildings in a 19-acre estate west of Delphi.

The centre has a board of governors of nine members: three represent the Greek Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Culture and the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, three are non-Greek personalities nominated by the Council and the other three are appointed by the Greek Minister of Culture.

# Indonesia Occupation of the former Portuguese territory of East Timor and opposition to military regimes such as the Thailand junta.

Critics of the AUS executive claim that student funds should not be used for such purposes, especially at a time when students worldwide face severe problems of economic survival with grant allowances frozen, costs rising and high unemployment.

The critics also point out that AUS political activities are highly selective, ignoring problems of students in communist and many Third World countries.

Faction-fighting within the AUS this year has highlighted this criticism. Public occupations of the skyline have been levelled at an executive while the accusers in turn have been abused as dissenting Maoists.

الاول 1350



BRIEFING

University lecturers' pay, by Judith Judd

University teachers entered the first stage of the Government's pay policy in 1975 with a handicap. Unlike all other teachers, civil servants and many other workers they had not received substantial increases in real income in 1974-5.



A downward-sliding scale

Any attempt to throw firm comparisons about lecturers' salaries with those in other jobs and professions runs into difficulties. Many factors have to be taken into consideration.

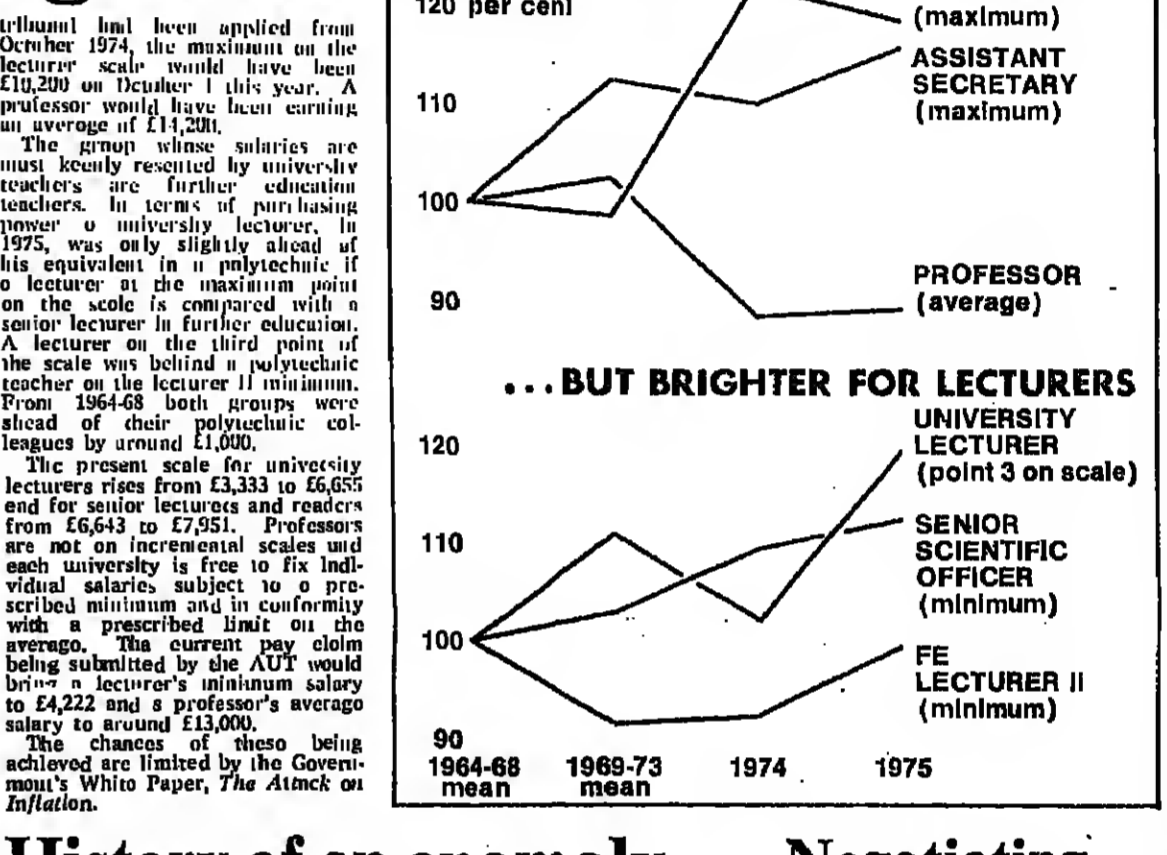


Table titled 'UNIVERSITY TEACHERS (Non-clinical, full-time, funded by the University Grants Commission)'. It lists salary scales for Professors, Senior Lecturers, Lecturers, and Officers, comparing 1974 and 1975 figures.

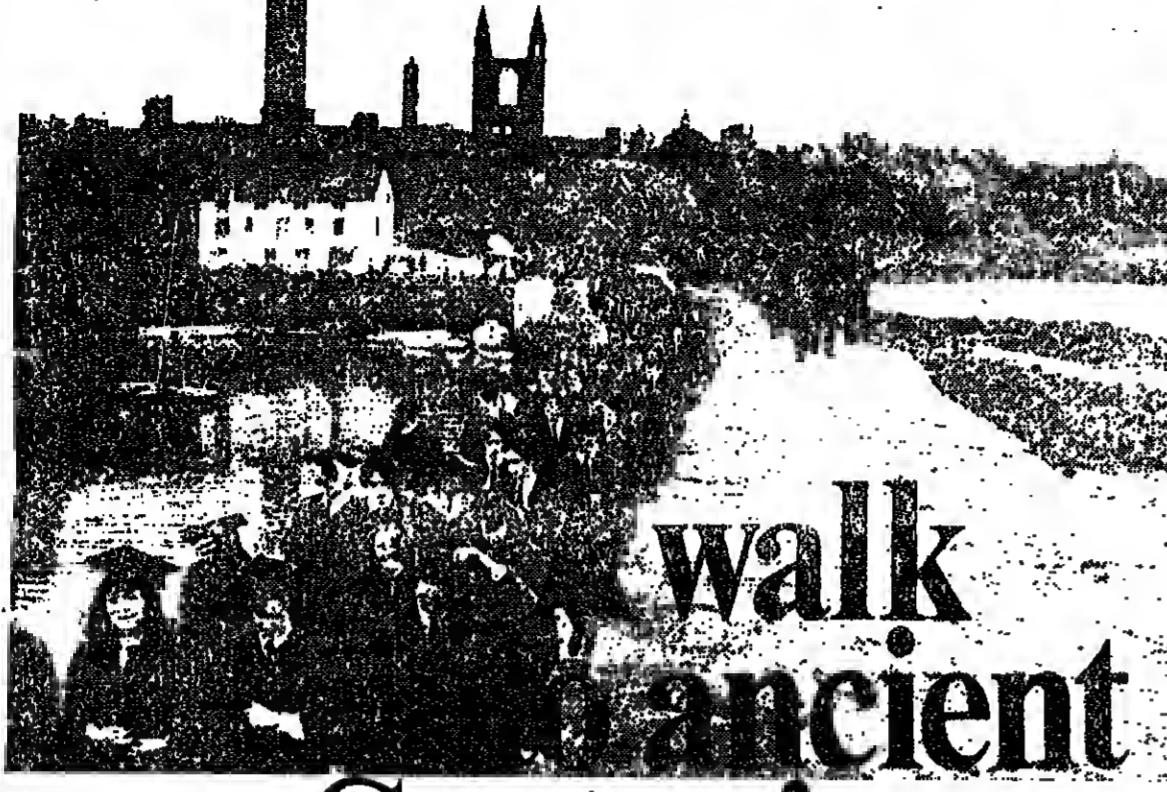
History of an anomaly

The history of the pay anomaly goes back to 1974 when teachers in the public sector of higher education were given the Houghton Award. This recognized that there should be parity between the two sectors.

Negotiating machinery

The first stage in the negotiating process for university teachers' salaries is Committee A, which has not more than five representatives of the A.U.T. and not more than five from the University Authorities Panel.

Scots universities 3-St Andrews



walk ancient Scots virtues

David Walker visits tradition-conscious St Andrews. The view still holds sway in the university court and, one suspects, among a majority of students too. The University Grants Committee may not be entirely limp and the natural scientists may have their doubts, but St Andrews still cultivates its ancient virtues.

project in the hinterland at the town of Glenrothes is approved. Dr Watson said four years ago that it was time to think of involving on. However, he remains in his comfortable, paneled office, in his own vicarage.

St Andrews University is set back from the world on the edge of the North Sea. In Autumn the mists sweep in shrouding the abbey ruins and students run to Hovewer with their scarlet gowns wrapped tight to keep out the chill.

What London learned from Jimmy Young



Brian Groombridge talks about the future of extra-mural studies

"Turbulent" is the word that springs to the mind of Mr Brian Groombridge, director of the extra-mural department at London University, when asked about his first year in office. Last autumn when he retired as head of educational programmes at the Independent Broadcasting Authority, he says, "but we may need to do a few other things too."

Maggie Richards



NOTICE BOARD

Appointments

Universities
Birmingham
Head of the department of social medicine, Professor E. G. Knox.
Cambridge
K. J. Richards, department of oceanography, University of Southampton has been appointed Ernest Cook Trust Research Fellow in the department of applied mathematics and theoretical physics at the University of Cambridge.

Grants

Aberdeen
Political economy—£12,745 from the SSRC for research on the determinants and impact of national wage differentials in the post-war period, under the direction of Mr R. F. Elliott.
Bristol
Political economy—£11,198 from the SSRC for research on compliance costs and the impact of national wage differentials in the post-war period, under Professor C. T. Smeaton.
Birmingham
Curriculum and methods—£15,190 from the SSRC for an observational study of science teaching in school laboratories, under the direction of C. V. Pinar.

Chairs

Dr R. L. Gardner, lecturer in department of reproduction at the University of Cambridge, has been appointed to the chair of research student and lecturer in the Department of Biology at the University of Cambridge. Dr Gardner succeeds Dr J. C. G. Sheppard, who resigned the post on his appointment as secretary of the Research Council (from April 1, 1978).

Honorary degree

Leeds
Lord Hanson, chairman of the Royal Commission on the Structure of the House of Lords, has been awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters by the University of Leeds.

Leeds

Dr P. N. Wilkinson, previously at the Queen's Valley Radio Observatory, California Institute of Technology, U.S.A., has been appointed Well Research Fellow from November 1, 1977, to work in the Nuffield Radio Astronomy Laboratories, Jodrell Bank.

Leeds

Dr A. A. Watson and Dr R. D. Reid, who were awarded the SSRC for research on social organization of long-distance traders in Libya, under the direction of Dr J. Davis.

Leeds

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This United Kingdom-bull climatic control laboratory produced by the equipment International Contracts Ltd, part of the Nottingham-based group, at a cost of £150,000, is to be installed in the University of Leicester and Minerals in Ilkham, South Arun. It will enable athletes to test their responses under climatic conditions ranging from mountain-top cold to swampland heat and humidity.

Forthcoming events

Computers in education, the use of computers in the classroom and the development of a new aid in the learning process, an evening lecture and demonstration by Dr J. A. Burrows, manager of the Student Computing Service of the Open University, is to be held on December 7, at the DU Regional headquarters in Birmingham.

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Can we break the powerful myths about research?

Ralph Dahrendorf recently remarked that "The idea of university research is beautiful and unrealistic." It may be, but it nevertheless remains a powerful and influential myth and as such an embarrassing barrier to the necessary development of professional university research.

The gathering of knowledge through research is quite clearly a separate activity from its transmission through teaching, requiring different skills and based on different motivations. To witness that the two should be integrated in the role of a single individual, the lecturer, is at best utopian and at worst hopelessly inefficient.

With the changing nature of research the incompatibility of the two activities has steadily become more apparent. While the researcher retained primarily a lone individual, ploughing his solitary furrow in the pursuit of truth, the tension between the two was dissolved.

The main cause, where it occurred, was to students who might find their courses narrowly centred on a lecturer's research interest or the teaching standard below par because his main efforts were going into research.

When encountered in isolation, these two activities which can be circumvented using ad hoc methods or some inconvenience and such wastage to the project. When seen as unfilled requirements in aggregate, however, they become the cause of substantial inefficiencies in a project's operation.

This is not to say that universities are not interested in attracting externally funded research. Of course they are. But mainly, one suspects, for the money and prestige that such research brings, rather than with the deliberate intention of integrating it into the intellectual life of the university.

Table 1 demonstrates that since 1967-68 externally funded research has risen from 11 per cent of total university income to 19 per cent. This is not to say that universities are not interested in attracting externally funded research. Of course they are. But mainly, one suspects, for the money and prestige that such research brings, rather than with the deliberate intention of integrating it into the intellectual life of the university.

Table 2 shows that, so far as the SSRC in 1975-76 was concerned, some projects are more likely than others to get funded. The success rate by SSRC (as a certain extent disguises the true extent of the discrepancies, though they are considerable, even so).

Table 1: UNIVERSITIES RESEARCH INCOME. Research Income (£ thousands) from External Sources. Year: 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74. Columns: Government, Other, Total.

Table 2: SSRC RESEARCH GRANTS AND APPLICATIONS. Research Programmes and Projects (over £50,000). Columns: Applications, Grants Awarded, Success Rate.

The SSRC does not offer an explanation for the success variation about the reasons. It may be that the more senior and experienced academics are more astute at identifying the research areas which are most likely to come into fashion, put together the research funding process or the internal arrangements of universities for contract research.

There is no standard procedure for developing and funding a project. Some funding organizations lay down strict guidelines for the form of the submission, while others leave it to the applicant's initiative.

Some give a detailed explanation for the rejection of an application, while others, such as the Social Science Research Council, give one sentence unless explicitly asked for details. This last 200,000 and 49 pilot work have gone into the construction of the submission and, not unreasonably, can foster cynicism in the less hardened applicant.

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Recalculating the success rate by number of applications, the data awarded shows that the project applications over £50,000 have a 73 per cent chance of success, compared to 30 per cent for those between £5,000 and £50,000, and 20 per cent for those under £5,000.

Looking at it another way, 4 per cent of the successful applications (i.e. those over £50,000) obtained 32 per cent of the total grants awarded. So, if you want to get money from the SSRC, think big.

While it is clearly the case, as Dahrendorf also remarked, that "the strict principle that every teacher should be a researcher, and vice-versa... has clearly outlived its usefulness in the eyes of many educators." It is less clear as to what will eventually replace this now obsolete principle.

Why do graduates fail job interviews? T. M. Higham, recruitment manager of Rowntree Mackintosh Ltd., suggests some answers.

'No idea of work or the real world; should stick to beagles'

John Aubrey, speaking of the Oxford undergraduates of the mid-seventeenth century, described them as "idle youths (who) as to beagles imblie the morning dew" — a true enough description no doubt. But if every generation of undergraduates throws up graduates it also produces, it is said, who show little or nothing, or perhaps too much of something quite different. But they are a minority: the 10 per cent at the bottom of the scale.

These undergraduates who we definitely reject after their first interviews are an easily identifiable group because we grade all those we see during our university visits. There were 169 rejects altogether during the 1977 "milk round" — about 13 per cent of all we saw at the universities visited. As we normally add a few comments to our grades, I was able to see them in relation to the three broad categories, plus a fourth for the unclassifiables. The three main categories were rejects for cognitive reasons, cognitive and for affective reasons. In more detail:—

- Cognitive (50 or 30 per cent): poor communication, too much or too little, poor choice of career or those with no ideas at all.
Cognitive and affective (41 or 24 per cent): those who seemed to have drifted or who had no drive, and who did not wish to move from particular places; bored.
Affective (67 or 40 per cent): shy and nervous; the bumpy and erratic; the naive; and the unclassifiable.
Miscellaneous (11 or 6 per cent): unclassifiable.
This produced a dozen main reasons in all. Sometimes several reasons for rejection were given: I check the main one whenever it was clear enough. The reasons given for rejection were almost always related to the job specifications. (For example, not for this job because "x", "y" or "z" and so would not be relevant to purely subjective grounds.)

- Boring. Only lived up when talking about racing.
● Had no questions, nothing to say and nothing to offer. Probably one of the dullest students met in 1977.
● Dour speaking, drifted along in conversation, carrying it anywhere his mind wandered. Has not shown initiative or spark in any field to date. Non competitive. Questions centred round how easy for him to change departments.
● I suspect that a good many in this category were among the group that always applies to us to get experience of being interviewed, despite no great enthusiasm for any of our vacancies. Perhaps this is not a category that can be done here? "Even if you are bored," a schoolmaster once said to me, "do try to look interested."

- On the cognitive side, though, there are grounds for hope. For among the poor communicators, the poor thinkers and the clueless were none who were ill-prepared and others who were aiming in the wrong direction. Typical comments on this first time were:
● An illiterate chemist. Plans to do MSc and good luck to him.
● This man's spelling mistakes were incredible — occasional, developmental, particularly, laboratory, responsibility, metallurgy, British, and so on.
● Rather hopelessly vague and not easy to understand either.
● Fancied expert sales "because it sounded nice". Could not ask any

coherent or intelligent questions even though he has studied marketing. Unprepared.
● He is as naive as his description of his interview shows. ("I never had any usefulness") It is less clear as to what will eventually replace this now obsolete principle.
The need for a greater efficiency and professionalism in research is beginning to be felt in the emerging area of research institutes, or centres, within universities.

Creative Writing Fellowships 1978/79

A limited number of grants will be available to universities, polytechnics and other educational institutions for the establishment of Creative Writing Fellowships (enable by practising writers during the academic year 1978/79).

Arts Council OF GREAT BRITAIN

News

Dr A. Schoon, formerly professor in the faculty of veterinary medicine at the Free University of West Berlin

OU programmes November 26—December 2

Sunday February 27
0.06 Oup. Pains—25: Open discussion of O.U. topics.
10.08 The research unit: Going shop. 10.10-11.00.
RADIO 4
9.10 Science foundation course: Revision 1978. 10.00-11.00.
0.00 Preparation for MSc: mathematics 10.00-11.00.
10.00 M. Announcements: Music. Film. 10.10-11.00.
10.10 The research unit: Going shop. 10.10-11.00.

COURSES

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Walsley Hall, the only residential college with full facilities, provides a unique atmosphere for study at home.

OU programmes November 26—December 2
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Arts Council OF GREAT BRITAIN logo and contact information.

Walsley Hall logo and contact information.







# BOOKS

## Numbering the past

The Quantitative Approach to Economic History  
by C. H. Lee  
Martin Robertson, £5.85 and £2.45  
ISBN 0 85520 158 4 and 157 6

Dr Lee seeks to provide an introductory survey of efforts to investigate historical questions with economic theory and statistical technique—a daunting task.

His essay begins by demonstrating that all historical writing relies as least implicitly on a model of how the world behaves as the basis for selecting evidence. The best economic history simply carries this process to its logical conclusion by making the underlying theory, whatever its shortcomings, as explicit as possible. This process rarely provides definitive results but it does encourage systematic investigation; if a critic does not approve of the choice of model, it is then his task to provide one better and more comprehensive.

The course of such research is well illustrated by Lee in his reviews of successive editions of Nurh (1961), Tait (1967), and Wisch (1971) on the causes of cotton price fluctuations in the antebellum South of the United States. Each author's analysis draws in turn from more complex, more complex, more capable of assessing an increasing amount of historical detail. Indeed Lee is careful to bring out that quantitative economic history has a voracious appetite for detail as ever more complex models force scholars time and again to return to original sources for yet more data.

An outline of the main elements of statistical inference follows. This is illustrated extensively by examples drawn from recent historical research, examining the assumptions which underlie least squares regression, encompassing

not only homoskedasticity and non-autocorrelation of residuals but also the requirement that there be no systematic relationship between the exogenous variable(s) and the error term of each equation. The book concludes with a return to the issue of the role of theory in history, the last substantive chapter taking up the debate which has surrounded the use of counterfactual models in historical research.

Lee's book has the virtues of treating most areas of recent research (carefully, oddly, the research on slavery and United States economic development, the topic which has been the focus of the most extensive, sustained, and controversial quantitative historical research) and of reviewing much of the methodological debate. He is convinced of the usefulness of quantitative methods and argues his case with enthusiasm, conviction, persistence, and determination. The book, however, has the flaws of imprecise analytical focus and, in the discussion of econometric results, of critical insensitivity and misstatement. His discussion of economic theory, for example, fails to consider directly the logic of optimization which is the very essence of both economics and of statistical inference, and this deprives him of the only theory which could successfully link the many disparate studies he cites.

It is also a pity that he is unwilling to go beyond mere presentation of synopses of quantitative research and offer independent criticism of that research. Previous works of quantitative historical analysis by Wright and von Tunzelmann, both of which are cited by Lee in his lengthy bibliography, have set high standards of criticism, showing that reviews can expand historical understanding. While reporting recent research, Lee's work is also marred by failure to recog-

nize the implicit equilibrium assumptions embedded in the regression results he examines and by errors in the discussion of statistical methods. His treatment of the inferential problems caused by non-autocorrelation, for example, is simply wrong.

Finally in the debate on counterfactuals Lee argues that: "It seems reasonable to conclude that there is a role for the counterfactual model in the study of economic history but that it is a technique that possesses only limited application to problems of a particular status, and does not have universal applicability."

This is an extremely perverse view for one who professes the usefulness of statistical methods in historical inquiry. Only an absolute determinist, convinced of the inevitability of all events, can reject counterfactual possibilities. For those who are neither determinists, speculators on alternative possible outcomes of historical events, or interested in whether the counterfactual speculation is conducted so as to reveal curiosity or not the process is under consideration, whether it be the impact of slavery or whatever. The determinist however, would of course reject all historical statistical analysis since such analysis is premised on the belief that historical processes are inherently stochastic. Entering into statistical inference logically requires counterfactual possibilities.

While students may find Lee's book useful, it is neither as stimulating nor as valuable as might reasonably be hoped. To do fair, however, the book is an undertaking that is forbiddingly difficult and Lee's book does offer the dedicated reader some limited guidance.

William Kennedy



St Mark from the York Gospels. A genuine relic of the pre-conquest manuscript, since this Gospel book was already in York by about 1000. Since the fourteenth century it has been used as a text-book for deans, bishops and curates. From A History of York Minster edited by G. E. Deacy and Harold Cant, and published by Oxford University Press £9.75.

## In the historical underworld

Crime in England 1550-1800  
edited by J. S. Cockburn  
Methuen, £10.50 and £6.95  
ISBN 0 416 83960 6 and 83970 3

Appropriately enough, this interesting and path-finding volume of new essays on crime in the early modern period opens with an introduction by Professor G. R. Elton in which the misdemeanours of the contributors are exposed and receive due correction. The tone is set by Professor Elton's throwaway remark about "the present contributors' or accused of not asking some of the right questions. Some of them are accused of creating a smokescreen of jargon and of labouring the obvious.

Their approach, it is said, turns "crime" into a tool for analysing social standards and behaviour and offers opportunities for moral disapproval." Certainly their preoccupation with "history from below" endows the contributors with a bias which is different from Professor Elton's own. Such historians are "concerned to redress a balance not only in historiography but also in the fortunes of the man who study". They start with preconceptions about class relationships and argue, admittedly with a great deal of evidence to support them, that the law worked very largely in the interests of men of property. Confronted with such heresies Professor Elton is well aware that some of the essays in this volume have been influenced by E. P. Thompson, that criminal modernism of the historical underworld, and his recent book *Whigs and Hunters*.

Some of the contributors to *Crime in England* are judged to be more critical than others. J. A. Sharpe is said to rely on "doubtful generalizations" (Lawrence Stone's, to make matters worse). Alan Macfarlane

"stretches the category 'crime' beyond what it can safely bear" and helps make Essex look like "the one county equipped with criminals". Dr Beattie contributes a peculiar variant of the distorting pre-conception when he ascribes the relatively lenient treatment of female offenders to the alleged fact that they were regarded as less of a social threat.

Bowdlered and alarmed by the intrusion of this prosecutor-cum-judge and fearful lest his innocent contributors should be carried off to the new Tyburn being hastily erected at Cambridge, the converted editor therefore becomes a counsel for the defence. In his book, he affirms staunchly, "manuscript sources have been allowed to speak for themselves". Scholarly caution is the hallmark of each essay. "Most importantly, they are, almost without exception, unmarked by the ideological biases which mar both older accounts and some more recent discussions of eighteenth-century criminality." In the face of such divergent legal opinions, not surprisingly the jury begins to look both uneasy and confused.

In fact as the trial proceeds the confusion is dispelled and, to cut a long story short, the contributors are either acquitted outright or let off with a caution. Even the judge admits that those he has been trying will probably be able to convict him of "cross error and complicity". The threat the accused posed was less serious than at first appeared. Geographically their coverage was restricted to only six English counties and only three indictable offences were explored in any detail in their essays. Some of the contributors were bornlessly local in their concerns.

And yet in the last analysis it was the strength of the contributors' case rather than the leniency

of the judge that secured the acquittal. Dr Baker—on whom Cambridge men, never really under suspicion anyway—writes forcefully about criminal courts and procedures in this period. Professor Cockburn makes a preliminary survey of the nature and incidence of crime in three counties in the years 1559-1625. Mr Sharpe focuses on a single parish (Kelwell Easton in Essex) and in the process writes one of the most fascinating chapters in the whole book. M. J. Ingram and P. B. Munslow take William as their unit and look respectively at communities and courts and at the operation of the game law.

Dr Curtis, with unusual modesty, tries to make sense of general sessions appearances in *Cheshire*. There are two very recent accounts of the fragment of a trial in *Newgate Prison*, and there is a somewhat unsystematic, psychoanalytical treatment of infanticide in the eighteenth century. Dr Macfarlane summarizes his book on witchcraft as a masterly and perceptive essay on the working of the courts and in Surrey between 1730 and 1753 and concludes that a system of justice which originated in rural conditions was ill adapted to more impersonal structures of urban and commercial society. A. A. Knefla supplies a critical bibliography on crime and criminal justice.

Altogether the book parades a formidable amount of research and a barrage of new questions. The result is a corresponding heat of argument and there is the promise of new insights into the mechanics of justice, into the mentality and sociology of law-breakers and upholders, into social attitudes to crime, and into the complex relationship between the law and practice of the law. Much is said, too, about the evitable secondary material and about the problems of processing and interpreting it. It is to be hoped that the success of this volume will lure other criminally-minded historians to fresh endeavours.

R. C. Richardson

## Illustrated History Life and Tradition in Rural Ireland

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16pp plates and 5 maps £8.95



# BOOKS

## Under the absolutists

Early Modern France 1560-1715  
by Robin Briggs  
Oxford University Press, £4.25 and £2.25  
ISBN 0 19 289040 9 and 215815 5  
Government and Society in Louis XIV's France  
edited by Roger Mettam  
Macmillan, £10.00 and £4.95  
ISBN 0 333 06802 5 and 21430 7

To attempt in 200 small pages to provide an overall view of French society from the Wars of Religion to the death of Louis XIV when combined with a political narrative with analysis of structural changes is, as Mr Briggs himself confesses, an almost impossible task. It is hardly surprising that the most likely effect of this little book is to leave the reader torn by admiration for the boldness of the venture and reservations about the manner of its execution.

Briggs has fought on an area where a fresh and imaginative textbook was long overdue, for the gap between the findings of scholars and the oversimplifications of the books used in many sixth forms and consulted by many undergraduates has grown to unacceptable proportions. In his emphasis on the narrative nature of the absolutist regime, on the self-defeating nature of many of the policies pursued, and on their failure to resolve the acute contradictions embedded in the political and social structures, Briggs has made a determined effort to replace the conventional view of a powerful monarchy breaking down the barriers of a highly traditional society, with a synthesis of recent work in the field. His style is direct, unadorned and thought-provoking formulations.

Yet his presentation carries dangers of its own. Apart from a general warning at the outset the author provides almost no indication of the points in the text where the evidence is fragmentary or areas where there is considerable controversy. At times he is also so obviously forced to condense his comments that their significance may easily be missed by all except the most well-read and alert and occasionally they can will not be entirely clear as to his meaning.

The other problem that Briggs evidently had to face was how to integrate the narrative account of the political development with the analysis of structural change in society and the economy. To the

extent that one of his central themes is the problems created by the expansion of the governmental sector, under the impact of large-scale warfare, at a time of economic contraction, he succeeds remarkably well. The demonstration of the adverse consequences of the fiscal policies of the Crown, particularly the sale of office, is clear and provides the crucial link between the two levels at which Briggs develops his argument.

Yet in other points he is not nearly so convincing and tends to slip back into a rather old-fashioned presentation of political events. Notably this is the case in the first part of the book dealing with the Wars of Religion and in his treatment of government down to about 1630. The explanation proffered for the final onslaught on the Huguenots in the 1620s does more in obscure the nature of the conflict than to illuminate it, reducing it to a series of episodes without any apparent unity.

Simply to declare that "as long as there were still troops there would always be some Protestant zealots ready to turn them against the King..." does not get one very far. Part of the difficulty with the earlier sections of the book is that it contains no proper discussion of the French counter-reformation which is reserved until the last chapter on belief and culture. Yet without a proper understanding of the dynamism of the religious revival of the opening decades of the seventeenth century the onslaught on the Huguenots cannot be fully grasped.

This weakness, however, does not derive solely from problems with the structure of the book, in which as Briggs observes, some parts have inevitably got in front of the horses. It also reflects the much greater ease with which the post-1630 developments can be brought together in a general synthesis. Richelieu's victory over his opponents in the Government and the decision to embark on an aggressive foreign policy, inaugurated a period in which the growth of bureaucracy, the ossification of the social structure and the deepening economic depression can be very convincingly demonstrated. Before 1630, which quite rightly emerges as a complex period, Briggs seems to lose certain of the driving forces which pushed events along and

consequently his perspective is not so clear.

Thus, while the human and personalisation of the absolutist regime is an intriguing testimonial and while it will constitute an indisputable gain for most sixth formers and undergraduates, its use at this level will pose problems. Sixth formers will require a vorkal library and teachers who have some familiarity with the works on which Briggs has relied in order to get the best out of it; undergraduates will find it stimulating but perhaps more profitably read after reflection before consideration of more specialised studies.

Briggs's conclusions about the nature of the absolutist regime are fully borne out by the edition of documents presented with great care and skill by Dr Mettam. The sources are almost entirely from the 22 years of Colbert's administration (1661-1683) but they have been selected, arranged and introduced in a way which serves to lay bare the mechanisms through which the King governed and the essential features of the social order. Although the bulk of documents relate to the activities of the central authority they have been presented so that they not only reveal the intentions of government but also the way in which those intentions were resisted, obstructed and circumvented on a day-to-day basis and at a local level.

The collection is neatly divided into sections each dealing with an aspect of government: the provinces, provincial estates, municipalities, taxation, justice, commerce — with a final chapter devoted to the major revolts of the period. Each section is subdivided to show the editor's present different facets of the Government's successes and failures, and the reasons for them. The mistake is not made of assuming that documents speak for themselves and leaving the student to make his own selection of the whole collection is welded together by Mettam's own very penetrating observations at the beginning of each section and subsection. School students and undergraduates alike will have no difficulty in finding their way round this collection. Indeed they should be able to read it from cover to cover with profit, for it offers a coherent and vivid picture of the France of Louis XIV and will serve as an admirable introduction for any interested student.

David Parker

## New World outposts

The American Colonies from Settlement to Independence  
by R. C. Simmons  
Longman, £8.95  
ISBN 0 582 1277 93

In an actively researched field, it remains surprising that there are so few usable surveys of the colonial period in American history. This book aims to combine a useful introduction to early American history with the findings of recent scholarship. Given those restricted objectives, Richard Simmons has succeeded to a large extent.

His approach is strictly traditional. Beginning with an introductory chapter on the Europeans and the North American continent before 1620, including the first permanent settlements on the Chesapeake, Simmons proceeds to explore the story of the firmer establishments of settlers in the New World in the later seventeenth century covering their links with the mother country as well as their internal development. One of the features of the book is the overhanded treatment Simmons assigns to each of the major topics selected.

The same conventional orientation informs Simmons's handling of the eighteenth century. There are perceptive lucid chapters on the extraordinary growth and expansion of the colonies, their institutions and ideology. Yet clearly demonstrates how by mid-century the attention of the British Government had become more centred on North America, particularly the Seven Years War and its results as catalytic events that

"nurtured first resistance and then revolution". In a nicely-paced conclusion, Simmons traces the story through the crises of the 1760s and early 1770s, the Declaration of Independence and the setting up of the new state constitutions by 1777, leaving the reader uncertain as to the outcome of the Revolution, a feeling that policy emerges from a complex of events and the excitement of the summer of 1776.

The book provides a good synthesis of the scholarship of the past 20 years. Simmons has the facility to capture succinctly the essence of a complex subject such as witchcraft or summarize deftly the deficiencies of established but recently challenged concepts like the "New England Mind". He is not uncritical of the tendency of some historians to overemphasize certain phenomena, such as the rise of the lower houses of assembly, the weaknesses of colonial governors and the strife characterizing eighteenth-century American politics, particularly when those themes are projected heavily as preconditions of the American Revolution.

He also has the sense to recognize the limitations of his account. At the end of his remarks on the cultural and intellectual milieu of the Restoration colonies, for example, he acknowledges that his definition of culture is inadequately narrow. The fault is attributable not so much to the author as to the lack of research on culture in its broader context and meaning. Herein lies one of the main virtues of the book, namely its constant but unobtrusive identification of poorly documented or hitherto uninvestigated areas.

The principal flaw of the study

is its too traditional organization. Thus, reviewing the imperial context of the 1760s, Simmons straightforwardly outlines British politics and American protests. Then in a totally separate section, but within the same chapter, he seeks the evidence for an emerging sense of nationalism, the continuing growth of population aided by the renewed migration to America after 1763, the increasing concentration of wealth in the seaboard cities and southern colonies, and the settlement of the back-country areas with the attendant and often violent articulation of those regions' peculiar economic and social grievances. Perhaps betraying his own uncertainty by lamely labelling his analysis of these subjects "Aspects of the colonial scene", Simmons never weaves the implications of those fresh or resurrected factors into his earlier narrative.

To be fair, the chapter crystallizes more or less perfectly the present state of scholarship, not only on the 1760s but on the whole period preceding 1776. It is a broad survey, but the analysis is penetrating. The style is both balanced and vigorous. This serious historical writing will be engaging to specialist and non-specialist readers alike.

Ann Day

## APPROACHES TO LOCAL HISTORY

ALAN ROGERS

In recent years the study of local history has become an increasingly popular pursuit. In this stimulating and practical book Alan Rogers explains how to go about it. He sees the past in terms of people rather than places. The different kinds of questions that can be asked about local communities are outlined together with the sources that can be used. Dr Rogers gives up-to-date examples of studies made in various parts of the country, and reproduces a wide variety of material from nineteenth-century sources. The book is fully illustrated with maps, diagrams and plates.

Approaches to Local History was originally written to accompany a 1972 BBC radio series *This Was Their World*: the first edition was published under that title. Its usefulness immediately won it independent recognition and there has been a continuing demand for its re-issue. For this second edition (which has been redesigned and reset) Dr Rogers has revised, updated and supplemented his original text. The substantial section of notes has also been rewritten and expanded.

Cased £7.50 net

Paper £3.95 net

## A HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM EDWARD II TO JAMES I

ANTHONY GOODMAN

In selecting the period between the reigns of Edward II and James I for this major survey, Anthony Goodman sweeps through the traditional dividing line at 1485 between 'late medieval' and 'early modern' in English history. His aim is present the period from the early fourteenth century to the early seventeenth century as a developing entity with a logic and unit of its own.

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BOOKS

Seamless web of history

Medieval Foundations of Renaissance Humanism
by Walter Ullmann
Black, £6.95
ISBN 0 236 30181 9
The humanist Coluccio Salutati once wrote a book On the Nobility of Law and Medicine to answer the question, which of the two professions is the better. A modern reader is likely to consider the question fruitless if not meaningless. Yet teachers of history in schools and universities still seem locked in an equally sterile debate: that of the nobility of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.
Historians of the Renaissance tend to give the impression that the Middle Ages were less interesting, if not actually inferior; medievalists return the compliment, while the achievements of artists and intellectuals of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries are disputed territory between the two rival camps. This kind of academic warfare hinders us from understanding Holbein or Dante or Petrarch or Nicholas of Cusa by presenting the millennium from 1400 to 1500 as two static periods, each defined by contrast to the other, rather than as a time of continuous change. Of course, good scholars do not make the contrast between Middle Ages and Renaissance in such crude terms, but the danger of seeing successive centuries as antitheses of one another remains.
It was, therefore, an excellent idea to ask a distinguished medievalist, Professor Walter Ullmann, to say what Renaissance humanism looks like from his side of the fence; to describe its medieval 'foundations' or 'roots', roots which he tells us, 'lie deeply buried in the past'.
Renaissance humanism does not begin suddenly with Petrarch, he suggests, because Thomas Aquinas and other thirteenth-century writers were also concerned with man's humanity, his natural capacities. It does not begin in the thirteenth century either, because the 'secularization of government' and 'secularism in society' are already visible in the twelfth century, in the rise of anti-theology, the historicist thought of the Frisings, and above all in the revival of Roman law and its 'appropriation' for the purposes of secular government. Here Ullmann joins all the historians, from C. H. Lefevre onwards, who have written of a 'twelfth-century Renaissance', but what distinguishes his work from theirs is his emphasis on continuous development.
His main point, that the movement we call the Renaissance is not clearly distinguished from what went before after the fashion of a seamless web—is well taken. It is no so very different from the interpretations of Renaissance humanism offered by Eugenio Garin and Paul Kristeller, for example, but it has a distinctive flavour. It is not unlike Sir Richard Southern's suggestion that the period 1180-1320 was 'one of the great ages of humanity in the history of Western Europe'; but where Sir Richard was mainly concerned with theology and the increasing emphasis on man as a being of knowing kind, Ullmann writes from the standpoint of a historian of political thought.
Indeed, a more appropriate title for his book might have been, Medieval Foundations of Renaissance Political Humanism. Although he begins by admitting that 'Renaissance humanism meant different things to different people', it is only those individuals who concerned themselves with law and politics who capture his attention. He does not, for example, discuss the thirteenth-century poet-philosopher Albertus Magnus, described by the late Robert Welts as an early humanist, nor does he deal with Petrarch's interest in antiquity.
The most original though advanced in this book is also the largest, follow-on—if I have followed the author's lead in following the thread—the least convincing. 'The case of this phenomenon (Renaissance humanism), we are told, 'was a rebirth which was felt in Italy and which rebirthed the medieval political and social complex, outlook, and appearance—and the medieval political theory. The fact that it seemed to us to contrast with medieval political theory was justified by the emphasis of the clergy by emphasizing baptised man, not man, Christian man at the expense of natural man; and the political theory of the twelfth century, which placed the emphasis on natural man as government and indeed society became more secular. Finally the humanists secularized the idea of rebirth by applying it to literature and art. That these changes took place is clear enough; but to call them the 'rebirth' of humanism (rather than a metaphor for which the humanists liked to use) is surely to confuse words and things. As these latter points are suggested, Ullmann's book is written in a heavy abstract and obscure prose which will discourage all but the most uninitiated readers. It is a pity that the elegance or concision of his style to help the author express his thoughts more simply, for students of the Renaissance ignore at their peril this voice from the Middle Ages.
Peter Bate

BOOKS

Land of legends

The Narrow Ground: Aspects of Ulster 1609-1969
by A. T. Q. Stewart
Faber & Faber, £5.95
ISBN 0 571 10325 1
For readers unfamiliar with the complex mythology of Northern Ireland July 12 may pass unnoticed, but it is in fact the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne in which the Protestant William of Orange defeated the Catholic James II. The deeds of 'great glorious King William' in preserving 'freedom and Protestant law' are yearly celebrated by Orange parades throughout the Province. The fact that William disliked Irish Protestants, that he delayed provisioning Londonderry until the besieged were eating rats and starch, and that he conquered Ireland in close alliance with an anti-French Pope are not mentioned—by either side.
It is with a view to emphasizing such inconvenient facts that Dr Stewart has written this entertaining and useful book. As he remarks, the Irish 'have woven for themselves a garment of myth and legend which they call Irish history. Having designed it for themselves, they have taken great care to make it as comfortable as possible, eliminating the loose threads and rough edges'. This is, of course, not much different from the way in which the British have treated the Irish. Only in Ireland there are two such garments, Protestant and Catholic, so differently tailored that they cannot be worn at the same time.
Stewart selects five key episodes of Ulster history which figure in one or both legends, and revises the accepted interpretation of each. On the original plantation, he points out on the one hand to the economic necessity for the Undertakers of retaining the native Irish as tenants and small landholders, and on the other to the need for an outlet for the devastated land available for quite new English and Scottish settlement. Distinctions in the Province became rapidly based on current religion rather than past descent; the surmises of many non-Fervid Gaels of the present time are Planted, while many Orange styled



One of the saints on an altarpiece created by Jacques de Bauczo for the Chapelle de Champanon from the Late Middle Ages: Art and Architecture by Wim Swamus, published by Elek at £18.00.

Waxing of the middle ages

Conflict and Stability in Fifteenth-century England, third edition
by J. R. Lander
Methuen, £5.50 and £2.50
ISBN 0 09 129190 9 and 129191 7
Professor J. R. Lander's Conflict and Stability in Fifteenth-century England, first published in 1964, has now reappeared in a third edition, which takes account both of recent research and of the author's own new thinking.
As a short but comprehensive guide to the period, neither a mere political survey nor simply a rehash of other men's labours, it remains hard to rival. If the argument is sometimes conventional, the evidence is often unacknowledged and striking. Few will know that of the 50 richest seats in Christendom, 12 were in England to point used to illustrate the Lullard case for ecclesiastical disendowment; or that the statutes of several Oxford colleges specifically mention homicide as a cause for the expulsion of fellows (showing the communal nature of violence). In an introductory work features would be out of place; but it is a compliment to the author's discrimination and breadth of reading that one feels the lack of them.
Like other medievalists, Lander views the fifteenth century as a period little different in political essentials from those which it followed and preceded. Much has changed, whether in 1461 or 1485, but with the change of system which was imposed between 1460 and 1480 and followed up in 1688. Continuity is in favour, the waxing of the Middle Ages and the new medievalism in 1461 so much more thought than that which followed Evesham in 1267. The nature of civil war had changed, in ways which are not yet entirely clear. Nor perhaps should the new medievalism be entirely discarded in the cause of continuity. The virtual cessation of foreign warfare under Edward IV gave to the Crown a degree of solvency and a scope for political manoeuvre which it had not known for nearly 200 years. In this sense, it is an institutional one, Yorkist (and Tudor) rule was different from that of any other government since Henry II's time. The Lander's book can provoke such disagreements is one mark of its value.
J. R. Maddicott

Starring Thomas Cromwell

Reform and Reformation: England 1509-1558
by G. R. Elton
Edward Arnold, £9.95 and £3.50
ISBN 0 7131 5952 0 and 5953 7
This is not, as its subtitle might suggest, a history of England between 1509 and 1558, but a history of government policy and government institutions during that period: it is indeed about reform and reformation. Those who seek a full exploration of social and economic problems, for instance, must look elsewhere, since Professor Elton is primarily concerned with the explanations offered by contemporaries and with the response of government to such problems.
The book contains no detailed account of the rebellions of the period, and religious topics—with the exception of Ireland, for which the author has been able to draw upon the work of Brendan Bradshaw—are largely omitted. The book, however, is unbalanced. Only 60 pages of its 400 pages are devoted to the reign of Edward VI and Mary, and who is said in these pages is of less weight than what has gone before.
Professor Elton makes good use of the recent studies of Michael Bush and Dale Hoak on the policies and practices of Edward's government and, as might be expected, the book is interesting on the administrative reforms of 1552-54, although these all historians would agree that these reforms 'completed rather than superseded' the work of Thomas Cromwell. However, his explication of Somerset, whom he regards as both acquisitive and incompetent, leads to a somewhat satisfactory dismissal of the crisis of 1549; he suggests, for example, that the class conflict so evident

in the risings of that year was the result of a 'poor harvest after a run of good ones' which aggravated the chronic shortage of food, although in fact the risings began before the harvest was in or high prices could have been predicted. It is also disappointing to find so little on a historical question so controversial as the deposition of Mary's religion, and repeating them with such conviction.
The book's value, then, lies mainly in its treatment of the reign of Henry VIII. Here, on his own ground, Elton is at his best. While it is possible that certain passages, such as that on the Commons' 'supplication against the Ordinaries' will pose problems for those not conversant with the views of all the participants in the controversy, Professor Elton's assertive and unambiguous prose style in general makes for an easy understanding of even rather technical matters. He is certainly unfair to Wolsey, whom he describes as a man who wanted to get things done, possessed of 'all the energy and much of the competence required' but with a fatal tendency 'to substitute pretence for reality'; not enough credit is given to the Cardinal for the 1534-5 ordinance and the proposal it contained which foreshadowed the content of the privy council reforms actually implemented by Thomas Cromwell, nor, perhaps, is sufficient consideration given to Wolsey's part in obtaining for England a new status as a European power. However, the evidence and arguments are set out in sufficient detail for the reader to formulate his own opinions.
The star of the show, as the student papers suggest—three monarchs and one minister—is Thomas Cromwell. Elton's dilemma for Cromwell well, Elton's dilemma for Cromwell have been commented to some extent. To take account of earlier criticism, as well as in the light of his own

further researches, and the greater weight here given to Cromwell's religious beliefs (whatever, as Elton remarks, those were) makes for a more convincing explanation of the changes of the 1530s. Similarly, Elton's acceptance of Dr Starkey's assertion that the Privy Chamber played an important part in both the politics and the administration of the second part of Henry's reign, and in the move to a more prominent position in government. (In this context, it should be noted that the index appears to confuse the twelfth earl of Arundel, Lord Chamberlain from 1546 to 1550, with the twelfth earl of Arundel, who provides a valuable and perhaps even a final assessment of Cromwell's importance, an assessment which has gained in subtlety and credibility over the last two decades.
Throughout the book Elton draws upon contemporary writings. Carefully distinguishing between works which were officially inspired and ones offered spontaneously by their eager authors, he not only considers the support such writings had on the formulation of Bills to be laid before Parliament—a topic explored earlier in Reform and Renewal—but also uses them to illustrate and explain the processes of law-making, education, religion, and politics. It will instruct 'lay students of the body politic'. This is intellectual history of a truly valuable sort.
The announcement of this volume was greeted with some surprise, for England under the Tudors continues to inform and excite the intelligent student of history and the undergraduate. This is a more difficult book, perhaps, a more uneven one, but it is also an enormously stimulating book which urges us to appreciate incomparably. It will instruct the young and yet interest the scholar.
Jennifer Leach

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# BOOKS

## Norman trade

**The Two Italies: Economic Relations between the Norman Kingdom of Sicily and the Norman Communes**  
by David Abulafia  
Cambridge University Press, £14.50  
ISBN 0 521 21211 1

Modern Italy has been divided between the backward agricultural south and industrial Lombardy and Suvly, but in the Middle Ages there was a rather different contrast and symbiosis between the agricultural south and mercantile northern cities like Venice, Genoa and Pisa. David Abulafia has chronicled an early stage in the development of this relationship.

This book, like many others, owes its character and shape largely to the survival of a series of documents. These are the registers kept by public notaries in the city of Genoa in the twelfth century in which they set down mercantile contracts which they had been employed to draw up, often between merchants going abroad on ventures and their financial backers, laying down how the profits were to be shared out. For the twelfth century, which has left us no customs accounts or other records capable of yielding global statistics, these are a good source and they enable Dr Abulafia to tell the story of Genoese trade with the South.

The period with which he is concerned is from 1130 to 1194 when Southern Italy and Sicily were united in one kingdom by the Norman kings who were therefore able to make mutually advantageous treaties with the commune of Genoa. The Genoese got protection for their merchants over a large area, the kings got more customs and better outlets for produce from their own extensive dominions.

Mediterranean trade was complex and cut across religious divisions. Abulafia gives us a glimpse of this extremely diverse world of Muslims, Jews and Christians, best known at an earlier period in documents preserved by Egyptian Jews. Although Sicily was only one and never the dominant, centre in the Genoese enterprise, which spanned the western Mediterranean, it had certain outstanding advantages. First, Genoa, like other cities in the northern twelfth century, was dependent on importing grain. Sicily was a great grain producing area. Second, the Genoese could act as middlemen for the textile industry. Sicily produced cotton which was imported in the raw state into the manufacturing towns of the north. Italian textiles came back. A unified kingdom was also a great advantage.

But the political background was uneven. Genoese policy had to take into account the attitude of Byzantine emperors, whose friendship was commercial as necessary in another area, and of German kings who demanded Genoese help when they invaded Italy in the hope of stopping the Normans and were not so dangerous to Genoa as they were to the emperor. The story ends with German victory in the Hohenstaufen Henry VI's conquest of Sicily.

With the help of his contracts Abulafia traces the story of commercial risk and political right-of-walking year by year. Historians in general will probably be most interested by the indications he gives of the forces tending to develop European trade in one area or another, and towards the medieval climax. At the end of his period Flemish textiles were beginning to be taken to Sicily.

The book adds something to our understanding of the medieval take-off. Most of the book, however, consists of patient and sure-footed analysis of dubious documents. The author allows himself a few asides and a hasty researcher who has been told that gold was flowing from Sicily into Genoa (the reverse is true). In general, to avoid the temptation to theorize. His careful and elegant demonstration of the evidence carries conviction.

George Holmes

## Ditches and walls

**Common Field and Enclosure in England 1450-1850**  
by J. A. Yelling  
Mentmore, £8.95 and £3.95  
ISBN 0 331 15703 6 and 1570 4 7

At the beginning of this century there was a great deal of interest in the enclosure of English land and its effect on the village community: important books were published by G. Slater, R. H. Tawney, E. C. K. Gonner, J. L. and Barbara Hammond and H. L. Gray, in the few years before the First World War. But although there has been continued interest in this subject since then there have been few attempts to take a general view of the problem.

There are three good reasons why a general discussion of enclosure is difficult. First, the word covers quite distinct processes which did not necessarily occur simultaneously. It could be used to mean the physical enclosure of a field with a hedge, wall or ditch; or to describe the consolidation of many small fields, scattered among those of his neighbours, into one compact block of land; and, most important, it was used to describe the abolition of customary rights and common husbandry practices.

Second, there is a lack of information: it is true that the act of parliamentary enclosure from the middle of the eighteenth century has left Acts and Awards, but they cover only a comparatively small proportion of England (Yelling excludes the enclosure of waste from his survey, and concentrates upon the commonfields).

Third, much of the contemporary accounts of enclosure were highly coloured and not to be trusted. Sixteenth-century pamphleteers and many agricultural writers of the eighteenth century thought enclosure the only path to improvement, although the advantages were not so clearly stated.

Not surprisingly, Yelling's account deals more with the act of parliamentary enclosure than the preceding period, although he makes it clear that enclosure had been going on since at least the middle of the fifteenth century, although primarily in the area where

**Religious Controversies of the Elizabethan Age: A Survey of Printed Sources**  
by Peter Milward  
The Scholar Press, £12.00  
ISBN 0 85957 356 1

The battle for men's minds in Elizabethan England raged with ferocity for over 40 years, and they produced more than 600 works, ranging from small pamphlets to enormous tomes which, one suspects, were read only by the directly involved.

Patrick McGrath

parliamentary enclosure had effect, in the great majority of country from the North to the Isle of Wight.

Yelling begins by sketching the pattern of enclosure: a careful analysis of general enclosure in south east Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Wiltshire and Herefordshire. He turns to the characteristics of piecemeal enclosure, and then to the enclosure of waste from the commonfields.

In later chapters the account turns to the enclosure of the few years before the First World War. But although there has been continued interest in this subject since then there have been few attempts to take a general view of the problem.

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**Island in the Virginian sea**  
by R. Dudley Edwards  
Croom Helm, £7.95  
ISBN 0 85664 454 2

In the sixteenth century Ireland experienced a series of complex and dramatic changes. The discovery and subsequent colonisation of the New World made it into an island in the Virginian sea, instead of being a hinterland, one of the remote and semibarbarous fringes of Christendom. With the rise of the English-Venetian rivalry and the reformation of the medieval church, Ireland became a node of increasing significance on the European seaboard. Inevitably, the English Tudors were bound to intervene to suppress the over-zealous subjects and the administrative inefficiencies of the ineffective Kingdom of Ireland.

Patrick McGrath

# BOOKS

## Wide-ranging essayist

**Choice and Commitment**  
by Felix Gilbert  
Cambridge University Press, £13.90  
ISBN 0 674 39555 1

Several generations of young historians Felix Gilbert has been a prominent scholar of pre-modern Europe. Even the characteristics of this discoverer might be recognized one or two decades in the title. Gilbert has not, at any rate in his book, been outstandingly well-versed in the subject. The earliest of his essays first appeared in 1931, and the latest in 1975. They reveal a range of interests that is now probably rare. About half are on Italian history; others are on geographical and on diplomatic history in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

An obvious comparison is with a more prolific essayist, who might not have welcomed it. Gilbert's studies of Machiavelli and of the Italian Renaissance have made nothing like such an impact as Naudon's massive work on the sixteenth-century parliaments. The quality of his work is not his numbers. In the last century he shows how difficult it is to use the consequences of the reformation of the general principles of the reformation, and how difficult it is to use the consequences of the reformation, and how difficult it is to use the consequences of the reformation.

This substantial volume has been written by further students and colleagues, and looks rather like a patchwork quilt. The editor's introduction is a good one, but the book's unevenness is not its only fault. The essays first appeared in 1931, and the latest in 1975. They reveal a range of interests that is now probably rare. About half are on Italian history; others are on geographical and on diplomatic history in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

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The reduction of Ireland to a dependency, or as Professor Edwards puts it "the destruction of the Irish civilisation", proved to be a long and costly process, not completed until after O'Neill's surrender at Mullinfort in 1603. By then Ireland had been united as a Kingdom, the Anglican settlement had been effected, and the Scottish presence in Ulster had been accepted, and was about to be strengthened by further plantation and colonization.

All this Edwards sees through the eyes of a belletrist, and a literary critic. He also, like the late Edmund Curlew, sees Ireland as a stage on which a large dramatic performance takes place. This combined with a narrative approach, has produced a work in which the shapes and patterns of the forest cannot always be clearly discerned, and which at times reminds one of the edifying records of the annalists.

Donald Pennington

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**Island in the Virginian sea**  
by R. Dudley Edwards  
Croom Helm, £7.95  
ISBN 0 85664 454 2

In the sixteenth century Ireland experienced a series of complex and dramatic changes. The discovery and subsequent colonisation of the New World made it into an island in the Virginian sea, instead of being a hinterland, one of the remote and semibarbarous fringes of Christendom. With the rise of the English-Venetian rivalry and the reformation of the medieval church, Ireland became a node of increasing significance on the European seaboard. Inevitably, the English Tudors were bound to intervene to suppress the over-zealous subjects and the administrative inefficiencies of the ineffective Kingdom of Ireland.

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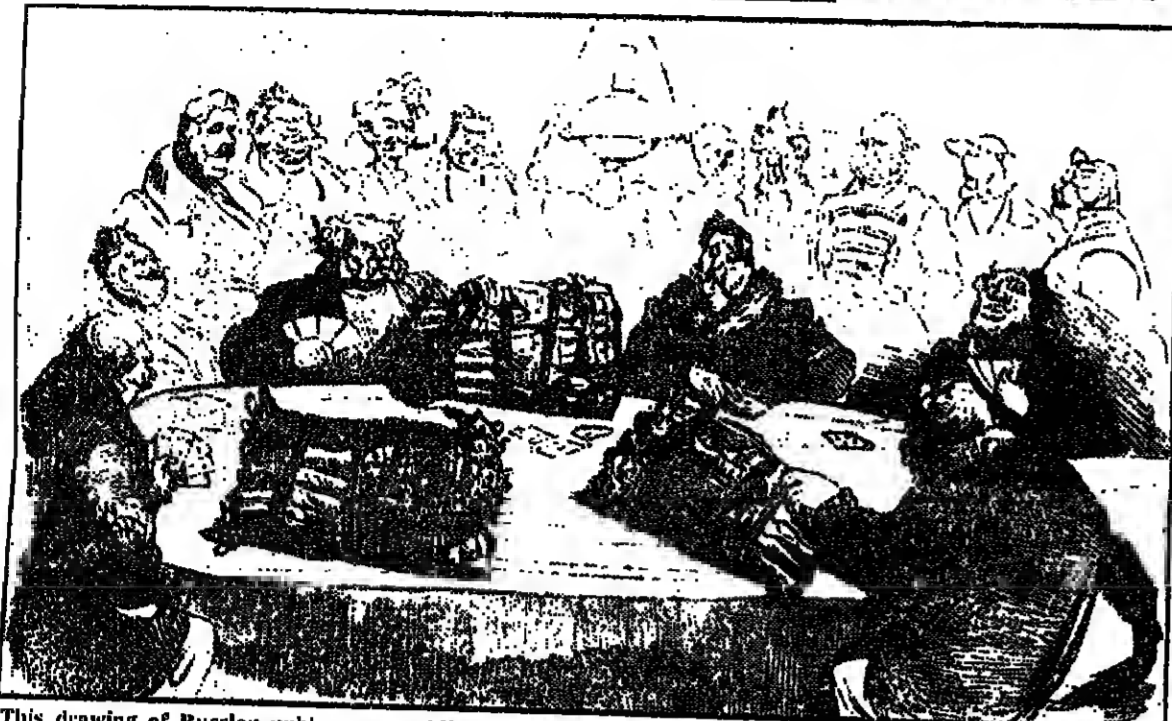
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**Joyce Bellamy and John Saville** conclude the *Dictionary of Labour Biography* with volume 4 (Mackintosh, £20). It has entries concerned with the Chartists, Socialists and Christian movements, with New Unionism and a cross-section of MPE and trade unionists active in the late-nineteenth and twentieth-century labour movement.

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# BOOKS



This drawing of Russian noblemen gambling for their serfs, with the serfs represented by the bundles of dolls, is taken from *The Illustrated Book of World History* by Margaret Sherman and Derek Wilson, published by Evans Brothers at £6.95.

## A private man

Charles Stewart Parnell  
by F. S. L. Lyons  
Collins, £8.50  
ISBN 0 211682 0

It is the achievement of this fine biography that what we do not know about Parnell now we are unlikely ever to know. Building upon his own earlier works, adding further original research and a remarkable synthesis of existing learning, Dr Lyons has pieced together what was the private man behind the public figure, the man who was not only a consistent meticulousness that is utterly convincing.

## Eurocommunism: a new road, or a survival strategy?

There are two definitions of Eurocommunism. One, which is very difficult to reconcile because it is so objective, because in other words each camp knows far itself that the positions at which it stands now are the conditions of its political survival, for the former in the USSR, and to all Soviet-type states, resides above all in the state economy, defence, education and information of the whole country. Indeed, when faced with the alternative model propounded by the Czechoslovak Communist Party in 1968, the CPSU reassessed their position with a new firmness in the famous letter of the five Warsaw Treaty Organization parties of 18 July 1968 in the Czechoslovak Communist Party.



Enrico Berlinguer, secretary of the Italian Communist Party and architect of the "historic compromise". But would Gramsci have approved?

Moreover, the present CPSU leadership is deeply imbued with that legacy of Stalinist philosophy which links together in their minds the progress of revolutionary communism in the world with the progress of the USSR as a super-power in world affairs.

### Independence

"Side by side with this, in one form or another, the parties claim their total independence in relation to international matters and the best of them to be socialist states, without ceasing on that account to be internationalist. On the other hand, I am convinced that the dictatorship of the proletariat is not the way to succeed. In establishing their own political system, the forces of the working people in the democratic countries at developed capitalism."

### Parliamentary regime

Now the Eurocommunists assert that this rule of the parliamentary regime is going to be just the same as the rule of the bourgeoisie. And, conversely, if the Swedish socialists have been unable to transform their country more radically because they were acting within the framework of parliamentary democracy, why should the Eurocommunists do better when acting within the same framework?

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And may we remind you of the student edition, at only £2.50, of *Kant's Criticism of Metaphysics* by W. H. Walsh. 'It is not easy to think of any work dealing with the Critique in its entirety, which is better than Walsh's.' *Canadian J. Philosophy*

**Edinburgh UNIVERSITY PRESS**

## The life of Super-rat

Sir Samuel Hoare: A Political Biography  
by J. A. Cross  
Corgi, £11.00  
ISBN 0 224 11135 5

Among a company of appeasing rats, Hoare has long been Super-rat. The appellation is remarkably common. From the Opposition it was to warn in his opinion, the House was responsible for the Government of India Bill which Churchill insisted so much, it was natural that Hoare should have told his fellow MPs, "I will break this bloody rat Hoare's neck if he dares to do it. But Cadogan did not believe me. Churchill believed: he ranks among the most loyal of Chamberlainites. Even so, his diary wishes the House ruled against the Munich Embassy during the darkest days of the war in similar terms. "The rats leaving the ship. The quicker we get them out of the country the better."

On the other hand, Hoare could draw to himself, in his uncharismatic fashion, testimonies of sympathy and praise. The tawdry Germanophile Viceroy was prepared to think well of him, for example, and point to types of Hoare that others found mocked in Templewood. "The future Lord of a dispensable assessment of his standing as a human being as much as a statesman."

That is not, however, what Professor Cross had in mind to do. This is a political biography" (a newish genre, comprising mainly what political scientists write while pretending to be historians) which side-steps the burning question with Rousseauque agility. (Why was Hoare hated? I do not know. Was it legitimate? That question I think I can answer.) None the less, in answering the questions that he asks, Cross does an interesting interpretative gloss on Hoare's career.

Michael Bentley

### Reviewers

- Michael Bentley is lecturer in history at the University of Sheffield.
- D. W. Harkness, professor of Irish history at Queen's University, Belfast, is author of *The Restless Dominion and The Post-War World*.
- George Holmes, fellow of St. Catharine's College, Oxford, and tutor in medieval history, is author of *The Good Parliament and The Floridic Enlightenment*, 1400-1450.
- The Good Parliament and The Floridic Enlightenment is fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and author of *Thomas of Lancaster 1307-22*.
- Patrick McGrath, professor of history at the University of Bristol, is author of *Peasants and Puritans under Elizabeth*.
- John Miller, author of *Pope and*

## The Ghana Archive of the Basel Mission 1829-1917

This is a new publication in microfilm prepared under the auspices of the African Studies Association of the United Kingdom. The project concerns the Ghana Archive for the period from the landing of the first Basel missionaries in Accra to the major ebb in the Mission's work in Ghana caused by the intervention of its missionaries during the first World War.

The collection is contained on 170 reels of 35mm microfilm and further details may be obtained from BE Microfilm Limited, Bradford Road, East Ainstley, Wakefield, West Yorkshire WF3 2JN. Telephone Wakefield 823971.

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FORWORD BY SIR CHARLES PETRIE

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# BOOKS

## Uses of memory

**Learning and Memory**  
by Wayne A. Wickelgren  
Prentice-Hall, £10.35  
ISBN 0 13 527663 2

**Memory and Cognition**  
by Walter Kintsch  
Wiley, £9.40  
ISBN 0 471 48072 X

It is difficult to avoid making direct comparisons between these two books, and they might well be seen as alternatives to each other as well as to the plethora of texts with the word "memory" in their titles. These two additions to the memory literature are both written by eminent North Americans who have made stable contributions in this field of research, and they are both intended for use on courses which cover the three areas mentioned by their titles—learning, memory and cognition.

They both lack the view of man as a dynamic, interactive and purposive organism. In both we are presented with man as a passive information processor, and the word "strategy" does not appear in the index of Wickelgren's book. To be fair, Kintsch is occasionally prepared to admit this source of variability and change in behaviour, and Wickelgren makes use of the concept of processing dynamics of information, but without suggesting how the processes are controlled and suppressed.

And here the dissimilarities start to appear, for although the two books refer to the same areas of inquiry, they are really very different texts. Whereas Wickelgren sets out to produce a course text, Kintsch is satisfied with this as an incidental aim, and his is best viewed as a support text. In consequence, the new reader to the area should start with Wickelgren, and move over to Kintsch when the time to start research on the subject, as its detailed descriptions and provocative ideas will then be best appreciated.

Wickelgren provides an extensive coverage with discussions ranging from reinforcement, motivation and animal problem-solving to tacit memory, semantic networks, and motor skills. Although there is no reluctance to review studies using animals and those using human subjects, there is conspicuously little attempt to relate the two areas of inquiry, even when it might be appropriate. If rats learn a task while under the influence of certain drugs, then they are able to perform that task only when the drug is again administered. This state-dependent learning is also observed in humans, at least in the case of alcohol, and similar processes may be at work here in rats and man. If there is a justification for investigating the psychology of rodents it must include some reference to the psychology of humans. Accordingly, we might have expected some discussion of the cross-species relationships of this phenomenon. The thorough descriptions in *Learning and Memory* make frequent reference to everyday life in a successful attempt to make comprehensible the concepts under-

review. Thus, Wickelgren's discussion of learned helplessness starts with some details of the reinforcement schedule which his parents applied to him as a child. Such experiences are recounted as part of the author's intention to produce a course text. All of the best educational principles are observed in the letter in this book, from special repetition to all objectives-text-summary format which closely resembles the system of "tell 'em what you're going to tell 'em; tell 'em; tell 'em what you've just told 'em".

Much of Wickelgren's text is built around a theoretical framework involving the distinction between associative and non-associative learning, and the numerous dichotomies in the study of memory being the most infamous, this is a useful distinction between information retained and retrieved on the basis of its physical characteristics (non-associative), and information which is unessential, synthesized and characterized by the organism (associative). This is one of the few valid dichotomies, but the only justification for its repeated appearance is that of educational effectiveness. It is just another of the many dichotomies, and within each of the category headings there is much which is not explained by an effect being described as associative or non-associative.

Kintsch's *Memory and Cognition* is the second (revised) edition of his *Learning, Memory and Cognition Processes* (1970), and contains an enormous improvement in that rather dry text. The contents of the second edition reflect the wave of cognition which is pervading human experimental psychology. The first edition was justifiably mathematical on the basis, and the title is accurate: the book deals with memory, and some of its uses—notably in language processing and in thinking. This is an excellent balance, and demonstrates the work of someone who is in the centre of developments. The chapters concerning semantic memory and language comprehension are particularly readable, and deal with memory as an interactive process which cannot be investigated independently of perception, language, meaning and reasoning. The contribution of Kintsch's own research on prose processing is evident here, in a comparative review of his propositional theory of meaning and of associative theories. One striking surprising impression gained from these discussions is that of memory being a by-product of processing. As a story is processed through work-identification in the synthesis of the text, memory traces will be generated by each of the stages of processing, as described by Kintsch's little-known theory of a decade ago. This cannot be the full explanation of course, because memories need to be used and have a distinct function in our adaptive behaviour, but these might form the basis of Wickelgren's non-associative memories.

Geoffrey Underwood

## Control theory

**Introduction to State-variable Analysis**  
by P. F. Blackman  
Macmillan, £10.00  
ISBN 0 333 14680 8

This is a clear straightforward introduction to control theory emphasizing the state-vector (to describe the complete condition of a linear system), and starting from complex frequency analysis; s-plane techniques and the root-locus method. The author aims to establish a feel for the ideas rather than to develop the details of advanced work, and in this he has been very successful. Each chapter concludes with a good selection of problems and with numerous references for further reading.

A knowledge of matrix algebra and the Laplace transform (with complex analysis) is all that is required to begin, and after the

natural introduction to the subject later chapters deal with the important concepts of controllability and observability. A transfer function approach to linear systems is able to cope only with the controllable and observable part of the system, so it is here that the state-variable approach pays off. Finally discrete-time systems are considered at some length; by these are meant not only the obvious discretization in which differential equations are replaced by difference ones (in which case real time is no longer involved) but also those in which both discrete and continuous portions are coupled (as when a servomechanism is operated by discrete sampling of a control signal).

It forms an excellent introduction for students of control engineering, particularly valuable for mathematics and physics undergraduates.

C. W. Kilmister

## Phobias

**Phobias and Obsessions: Understanding and Treating**  
by Joy McVillo  
Allen & Unwin, £4.50 and £5.00  
ISBN 04 150063 6 and 150063 7

This is a useful plain text manual to phobias and their treatment in simple language, graphics, and diagrams. Joy McVillo describes case studies in the form of phobias, and some of the uses, and the methods used to get rid of them.

For the most part her advice and judgment are sound, and evidence is given to the different therapies, she occasionally uses such nonsense as the scream or the Oedipal complex respect as the same (mainly behavioural) actually work. But the general aim of the book is directed towards more pragmatic and methods of treatment.

There is a chapter devoted to obsessions; but it is bringing much light into the dark, and the appearance of "obsessions" in the title, which is likely to find aid and comfort in this book (not least the useful list of addresses, both sides of the Atlantic, to help you turn for help), and likely to find much of use.

J. A. G.

## Reviewers

J. A. Banks, professor of sociology at the University of Leicester, is the author of *Trade Unions and Industrial Participation*.  
Dennis Tait is lecturer in Law at the New University of Ulster, Coleraine.  
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Among various audiovisual materials, film is one means of overcoming the difficulty of understanding a society and culture from a distance; the problem of detachment affects French studies almost as much as other subjects in spite of France being our nearest neighbour and French being our second language.

The costs involved in transporting British students to France together with the extraordinary financial obstacles created by the British Government to their foreign students from coming here combine to make the production of audiovisual aids an indispensable branch of French studies.

The University of Warwick has ventured to meet this need by producing these two films *Quiet Days in Vichy* and *The Heavy Affair* in the hope that they will be of wide and lasting interest to educational institutions at various levels. Eventually it is hoped to complete a series of nine films providing the core of a course on modern French society and institutions; the films serving as illustrated lectures and providing material for written work, seminar discussion and linguistic analysis. Each film is part of a larger package including a handbook containing background information and ideas for follow-up work and a cassette tape of interviews in French used in the film, but only the first two films are available at present.

Each of these first two films took about two years to produce, cost about £2,000 (mainly drawn from Warwick University funds supplemented by outside grants) and involved a team of eight led by Richard Dyke from the Audio-

Visual Centre and Nicholas Hewitt from the department of French studies, joined by Philip Britton from the Law department to produce *The Heavy Affair*, and supported by colleagues from the Universities of London and Southampton. Some mixing, negative cutting and film processing were contracted out to several commercial companies.

No doubt the future of the enterprise on this scale will depend on the producers' success in marketing these first two films. In this respect the likely criteria for widespread use as a teaching aid will be the choice of subject, the analytical viewpoint, the quality of documentary material, the standard of filming and sound recording, and the ease of the skill in editing to cater for various levels of interest and ability.

*Quiet Days in Vichy* is a study of the spa town as an institution in modern France. It begins with an illustrated commentary in English on the 16 types of Vichy water and the various benefits attributed to each, how the water cure is organized at Vichy and how the town needs to adapt traditions to the conditions of France today. This is followed by several interviews in French with some Vichy officials and those administering or seeking the cure.

The commentary highlights two issues: one one assumes that water cures are unscientific if the French Government intends to expand spa treatment, and is the role of Vichy to be a museum of the nineteenth century or a thriving town in modern France? No doubt important issues to the townsfolk and the 30,000 who visit Vichy each year, but are they burning issues for France as a whole or for British students of French society and history? Does the age now deserve a place in a course of the new aspects of contemporary France?

The focus of the commentary is parochial rather than national, defending the existence of Vichy as worthwhile in itself. Such control of the town since Henry IV, at pre-

## Cross-channel language studies on film

providing enough material to understand the official verdict. In these students are tempted to attribute justice to the French system in particular it might be helpful if the accompanying handbook provided comparative material on say British and American practice.

The film as a whole is of an order of considerable interest to students of French social and institutional structures, though being geared to a particular case rather than to the general system, it requires considerable background study. From the linguistic point of view students and staff colleagues who watched the film would be surprised that some material would be difficult for first-year university students to comprehend and that both films would enable students to time into the language better if the French content were increased and the English commentary reduced.

This bold venture by the University of Warwick may help to fill a need for audio-visual material in French studies if it makes any amount the demand for such material in higher educational institutions. From this point of view *The Heavy Affair* is of wider interest than *Quiet Days in Vichy*.

It is to be hoped that future subjects might include elections, industrial organization, the role of the Catholic church, the press, or schools and universities in France. One awaits plans for the rest of the series with considerable interest in view of the importance of this kind of approach to language studies.

Neville Waites

*Quiet Days in Vichy 1976*, 16mm colour film, 37½ min, plus handbook and tape.  
*The Heavy Affair 1977*, 16mm colour film, 35 min, both produced by Richard Dyke, Audio Visual Centre, Warwick University.  
The author is in the department of French studies at Reading University.

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Applications are invited for the following positions in the Department of Electrical and Communications Engineering SENIOR TECHNICAL OFFICER GRADE 1 TO GRADE 3

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CHAIR OF CHEMISTRY and HEADSHIP OF DEPARTMENT Applications are invited for appointment to these posts which will be vacant on 1 October, 1978

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST GHANA DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS

Applications are invited from suitable qualified persons for the following posts in the Department of Classics: PROFESSOR/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR LECTURERS/ASSISTANT LECTURERS

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS IN NEW NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES

The Inter-University Council intends to extend its register of candidates eligible for posts in the new and developing universities in Nigeria

UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Applications are invited for teaching appointments in the School of Accountancy and Business Administration

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Perth) COMMERCIAL LAW

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Department of Commercial Law: LECTURER OR SENIOR TUTOR

DANCON COLLEGE OF NORTH AFRICA

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Department of Business Administration: SENIOR LECTURER IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Perth) COMMERCIAL LAW

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Department of Commercial Law: LECTURER OR SENIOR TUTOR

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Perth) EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Department of Education: LECTURER IN EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Perth) EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Department of Education: LECTURER IN EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Perth) EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Department of Education: LECTURER IN EDUCATION

Universities continued

AUSTRALIA

LECTURER IN AGRONOMY & HORTICULTURAL SCIENCE Lecturer required for general field of agriculture in the horticulture in relation to the environment

AUSTRALIAN GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER APPOINTMENT QUANTITATIVE METHODS (PhD, 1957)

UNIVERSITY OF BOTSWANA AND SWAZILAND

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Department of Botany: SENIOR LECTURER IN BOTANY

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10/11/77







Colleges of Education continued

NEWMAN COLLEGE (R.C. College of Education) Marlborough Green, Birmingham B12 3NT (Re-advertisement) Applications are invited for the post of HEAD OF THEOLOGY at Principal Lecturer level...

CAMBRIDGE HONORATION COLLEGE NEWTON BRIDGE IN HUNTINGDONSHIRE Applications are invited for the post of Head of Department of Education...

Colleges of Further Education

DROMLAY London Borough of BROMLEY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY Applications are invited from graduates with honours and degrees...

Colleges of Further Education

SOUTHWARK COLLEGE The Cut, London, SE1 8LE

Head of Department of Social Work Studies (Grade III)

This vacancy arises from the retirement of the present Head in April 1978. The department runs CCTSW related to service courses for workers in the Statutory Social Services...

ilea Further details and application forms obtainable from the Senior Administrative Officer at the college, returnable by December 9, 1977.

West County Council GLAMORGAN

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following post in the Authority's Further Education Service. Swansea College of Further Education HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS (Grade 3)...

LOOKING FOR A JOB IN LIVERPOOL

The National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education is in receipt of the Liverpool Education Authority's conditions of service in further education establishments. NATFHE members considering taking an FE job in Liverpool are strongly advised to contact NATFHE first...

Colleges and Institutes of Higher Education

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, LIMERICK, IRELAND MATERIALS AND INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Degree and Diploma programmes are under way in fields related to manufacturing technology, industrial design, materials and production engineering. A variety of new programmes at undergraduate and postgraduate levels are being developed.

DESIGN ENGINEERING LECTURER

Engineering Design is an important area within the Manufacturing Technology Degree Programme. The Institute also contributes the Engineering Design content of a joint course in Industrial Design with the National College of Art and Design. The person appointed will have industrial experience and have developed an engineering design aptitude typical of a mechanical or production engineering background...

Hull College of Higher Education Cambridge Road Hull HU6 7BT Telephone (0482) 41461

FACULTY OF DESIGN STUDIES SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING

LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN ARCHITECTURAL SCIENCE

Applicants are invited for the post of Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer in Architectural Science. Suitable from January 1, 1978, or as soon thereafter as possible. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies with an interest in the application of scientific principles to the practice of architecture...

This College is formed from an amalgamation of Colleges of Art Commerce Education and Natural Studies and Technology

The Roehampton Institute of Higher Education WHITLANDS COLLEGE West Hill, London SW18 3BN

Appointment of CHAPLAIN (Re-advertisement)

The College invites applications from persons with appropriate qualifications and experience for the post of Anglican Chaplain (currently vacant) at Whitlands College in the Roehampton Institute. Details of the post, which is a full-time pastoral appointment without a teaching requirement, may be obtained from the Principal at the College. Closing date for applications: 30 November, 1977.

Principal Lecturer (Occupational Therapy)

Applications are invited from appropriately qualified experienced candidates for appointment as Principal Lecturer in Occupational Therapy. The post is in a College of Occupational Therapy, which is part of the University of York. The person appointed will be responsible for the delivery of the programme of Occupational Therapy to students on the programme of Occupational Therapy. This programme is a three-year programme leading to the award of a Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Occupational Therapy. The person appointed will also be responsible for the development of the programme of Occupational Therapy in the College. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Occupational Therapy, University of York, Heslington, York YO1 5DD. Closing date for applications: 15 November 1977.

COUNTY OF SOUTH GLAMORGAN SOUTH GLAMORGAN INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION PRINCIPAL LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Principal Librarian. The person appointed will be responsible for the management of the library service of the Institute. The person appointed will also be responsible for the development of the library service. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, South Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education, Llandilno Building, Avenue, Cardiff CF12 2YU. Closing date for applications: 15 November 1977.

Dorset Institute of Higher Education (WEYMOUTH CENTRE) Assistant Student Counsellor

The successful applicant should be professionally qualified in teaching, social work or related fields, and have relevant experience. Salary will be Lecturer Grade 1, £2,913-£4,866 p.a. inclusive of superannuation. NJC conditions of employment will apply. Further details and application forms from: The Director, Dorset Institute of Higher Education, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset, BH12 5BB.

WINCHESTER KING ALBERTS COLLEGE Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Education. The person appointed will be responsible for the delivery of the programme of Education to students on the programme of Education. This programme is a three-year programme leading to the award of a Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Education. The person appointed will also be responsible for the development of the programme of Education in the College. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, King Alberts College, Winchester, Hampshire. Closing date for applications: 15 November 1977.

Classified Advertisement for THE TIMES Higher Education Supplement. New Printer: Mrs. S. G. G. London WC2A 3JF

Courses

Annual CRAC Conference on Admissions to Higher Education

University of York, March 28-31, 1978. The Conference provides an opportunity for guidance and advice on all aspects of admissions to higher education. The Conference will be held at the University of York, Heslington, York YO1 5DD. Topics to be discussed include: The emerging pattern of higher education in Britain; Selection policies and practices; The basics of UCA; Problems in the transition to higher education; Designing a guidance programme for A-level students; The Academic Achievement Game; Selection interviewing; A National Transfer Agency? Trends in graduate employment—and unemployment; A future for higher education? Enquiries should be directed to the CRAC Course Office, Room 112, Street, Cambridge CB2 1LZ.

Courses continued

ITALY UNIVERSITY OF TRIESTE Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Education. The person appointed will be responsible for the delivery of the programme of Education to students on the programme of Education. This programme is a three-year programme leading to the award of a Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Education. The person appointed will also be responsible for the development of the programme of Education in the College. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, University of Trieste, Trieste, Italy. Closing date for applications: 15 November 1977.

MIDDLESEX BRUNEL UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

The Department of Government offers courses in public and social administration. The person appointed will be responsible for the delivery of the programme of Government to students on the programme of Government. This programme is a three-year programme leading to the award of a Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Government. The person appointed will also be responsible for the development of the programme of Government in the College. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex. Closing date for applications: 15 November 1977.

Overseas

JOHANNESBURG UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTWATERSRAND GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Applications are invited from graduates qualified in business administration for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Business Administration. The person appointed will be responsible for the delivery of the programme of Business Administration to students on the programme of Business Administration. This programme is a three-year programme leading to the award of a Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Business Administration. The person appointed will also be responsible for the development of the programme of Business Administration in the College. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, University of the Westwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa. Closing date for applications: 15 November 1977.

JOHANNESBURG UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTWATERSRAND DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS

Applications are invited from graduates qualified in classics for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Classics. The person appointed will be responsible for the delivery of the programme of Classics to students on the programme of Classics. This programme is a three-year programme leading to the award of a Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Classics. The person appointed will also be responsible for the development of the programme of Classics in the College. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, University of the Westwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa. Closing date for applications: 15 November 1977.

JOHANNESBURG UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTWATERSRAND DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS

Applications are invited from graduates qualified in classics for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Classics. The person appointed will be responsible for the delivery of the programme of Classics to students on the programme of Classics. This programme is a three-year programme leading to the award of a Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Classics. The person appointed will also be responsible for the development of the programme of Classics in the College. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, University of the Westwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa. Closing date for applications: 15 November 1977.

General Vacancies

Reference-book Editor Laurence Urdang Associates Ltd.

Urdang requires reference books at all levels for major publishers in Britain and the USA. The successful candidate will be in the editing and proof-reading of a major reference work. Candidates should have: A good honours degree in an arts subject, preferably with some postgraduate work; Previous experience of publishing, editing, or teaching. Write, enclosing a full curriculum vitae, to: Patrick Hanks, Managing Director, Laurence Urdang Associates Ltd., Market House, Market Square, Aylesbury, Bucks.

Chief Examinations Officer c.£7,000

The LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRAINING BOARD is seeking a suitably qualified person to be responsible to the Director of the Board for the work of its examinations department. The department, which has a staff of 17, is concerned with the administration of general examinations for the police and fire services; the qualifying procedures for the Diploma in Civic Guidance and the Board's Certificate and Diploma in Municipal Administration and Diploma in Trading Standards. Applicants must have a wide relevant experience in the administration and methodology of examinations, a knowledge of the educational system and the necessary personal qualities to work with a number of diverse bodies concerned with the exam process. The examination candidates are drawn from a wide cross-section of the community. The post is based at the Board's offices at Luton and will be subject to local government conditions of service and superannuation. Salary will be within the scale of £3,554 to £7,242, plus superannuation of 22.5% per annum. Application forms, returnable by December 12, 1977, together with further particulars may be obtained from: THE PERSONNEL ASSISTANT LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRAINING BOARD 8 The Arndale Centre Luton LU1 2TS

Librarians

College of Librarianship Wales SENIOR/LECTURES LECTURERS

Applications are invited from graduates qualified in librarianship or related fields for the post of Senior Lecturer or Lecturer in the Department of Librarianship Studies. The person appointed will be responsible for the delivery of the programme of Librarianship Studies to students on the programme of Librarianship Studies. This programme is a three-year programme leading to the award of a Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Librarianship Studies. The person appointed will also be responsible for the development of the programme of Librarianship Studies in the College. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, College of Librarianship Wales, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, Wales. Closing date for applications: 15 November 1977.

Overseas

ANNOUNCEMENT

Prontulogation of vacancies on the Teaching Staff of the Centre of Translation and Interpretation in Corfu, Greece. By decision of the Minister of National Education and Religion, the following three (3) instructors' positions of Grades 2 and Salary Scale 5 are to be filled through selection: 1. One position for an instructor whose mother tongue is English. 2. One position for an instructor whose mother tongue is French. 3. One position for an instructor whose mother tongue is German. Applications and all necessary documents should be submitted to the Directorate of Vocational Education, of the Ministry of National Education, of the Ministry of National Education and Religion within 30 days from the publication of this announcement in the daily newspapers. For any information please apply to: Mr. N. Diskontoglou Ministry of National Education and Religion 15 Metropoleon Street 4th Floor, Office No. 407 Athens, Greece Telephone No. 82 25 163

Overseas continued

Papua New Guinea Lecturers

Provincial and Local Government Extension Training (Community Development Studies) Public Finance and Accountancy. Applications are invited from candidates with an appropriate degree, diploma or equivalent qualification for the above posts with The Administrative College. Some teaching and/or relevant experience in the subjects specified is essential. Annual salary, expressed in Kina, is K10,500 plus an annual bonus of K2,400. Current rate of exchange K1.40 = £1.00. Bonus is payable on satisfactory completion of Period of Engagement - two years (renewable in most instances). General conditions are very attractive and include education allowance for dependent children attending secondary school overseas, return air passages with personal effects and luggage allowance, low cost married and single accommodation and generous leave conditions. Please write or telephone for an application form and further information quoting VNS/ADCOL/38, to: The Papua New Guinea Recruitment Representative, 22 Garrick Street, London WC2E, Telephone 01-241 1741.

COMMUNITY SERVICE VOLUNTEERS RESEARCH WORKER NEEDED

Two-year contract: (a) to survey courses in UK higher education where service is integrated with study; (b) to explore selected examples in depth, with view to published study encouraging wider participation. Enquiry about this research project should be made to the Director of Studies, Community Service, Department of Education and Science, Advisory Group will include secondment from existing academic post must be regarded. Earlier possible start and extensive travelling in UK essential. Qualifications: research experience, capacity to work independently, contact with academics at all levels, and previous research experience. Salary £5,000 p.a. plus travel. Further details and application forms from CSV, 237 Pentonville Road, London, N.1.

Research Posts

College of Librarianship Wales SENIOR/LECTURES LECTURERS

Applications are invited from graduates qualified in librarianship or related fields for the post of Senior Lecturer or Lecturer in the Department of Librarianship Studies. The person appointed will be responsible for the delivery of the programme of Librarianship Studies to students on the programme of Librarianship Studies. This programme is a three-year programme leading to the award of a Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Librarianship Studies. The person appointed will also be responsible for the development of the programme of Librarianship Studies in the College. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, College of Librarianship Wales, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, Wales. Closing date for applications: 15 November 1977.

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